THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,742—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Glenstromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th Oct.
BL	CLYDE	136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weigheil	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5599	1030	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL	OCEANA	6500	1509	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	900	I. Reeves	13th "
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. [illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,030	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of VENICE," 3,307 Tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 29th October. The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th September 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th October, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 12th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October, and the
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 10th October, for Zanzibar and Mauritius.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th October.

FOR RANGOON.
THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th October.
The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th October 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.
Per box, 12 As.; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE,

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.
COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.
COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Flor de Coromandels, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.
TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet; Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Old Judge, Old Rip, Shag, &c., &c.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.
CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES
From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's and Shew's Pocket); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's, Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.
GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHEMISTS.

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THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.
The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by examination.
All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

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The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to Her Majesty's Government.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION
Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
Unsurpassed in any Market.
Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per doz.
KEMP & CO., LD.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS,
MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	... 0 12	Plain Ærated Water	... 0 12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	... 0 12	Medicinal Soda Water	... 1 0
Lemonade	... 1 0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia ..	1 0
Tonic Water	.. 1 0	Seltzer Water	... 1 0
Ginger Ale	... 1 0	Lithia Water	... 1 0
Gingerade	... 1 0	Raspberryade	... 1 0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

CHOICE FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS, TOMATOES, &c.,
By the new direct Route from San Francisco, in best possible condition.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE ODMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Bloomsbury London.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,
FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE & CO.,

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, iron-bound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 33 36 39
Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 35 39 41
The "Service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 40 45 50
Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60
The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.
Inches 18 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 39 44 50
The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 18 20 22 24 26
Rupees 33 36 39 44 50
Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
Inches 12 13 14 15
Rupees 12-8 13-8 14-8 15-8
Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 11-8.
Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
Inches 12 13 14
Rupees 15-8 16-8 17-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6-8
Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
Rs. 7-8 Rs. 8-8
Portable Travelling Baths, best blocked tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 25 30 33 40 45
Air-tight Boxes, best blocked tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
Rupees 20 33 40 45 50
Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best blocked tin.
Inches 24 26 28 [illegible]
Rupees 20 24 26
Air-tight Uniform Cases, with [illegible] Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, [illegible]
Best blocked Tin Helmet C[illegible]
Cabin Dressing Case or H[illegible]
Comb and Brushes, P[illegible]
Nail Brush, Soap, [illegible]
Sheeting, and Les[illegible]
Rs. 8-8.
Hold-alls, Tan [illegible] strong leather [illegible]
Hold-alls, T[illegible] bound, large i[illegible] leather strap[illegible]
"The Wo[illegible] Tweed and [illegible] can be carrie[illegible] Rs. 25.

THORPE AND [illegible]
TAILORS AND GENERAL O[illegible]
RAMPART ROW, BO[illegible]

WANTED.
AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to serve in any part of Jammu and Kashmir. Monthly salary Rupees Four Hundred, inclusive of travelling allowance. Proof of experience in road and bridge construction, in designing structures, in building generally, in working machinery and plant, and in girder erection, will be required. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Kashmir Railway office, Sialkot.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.
MODY DADABHOY SHAPURJEE, a Portuguese subject and resident of Damaun, died at Damaun aforesaid on the 24th July 1889, leaving behind him considerable immoveable and moveable property, the latter consisting, among other things, of promissory notes of the Government of India, Bonds of the Port Trust of Bombay, and other negotiable Securities last endorsed to the said deceased.
All persons are hereby warned against receiving in mortgage, buying, or otherwise in any way dealing with any of the above described property without the consent of the Undersigned; and if they do so, it shall be at their own risk and peril.
MODY HOMUSJEE MANOCKJEE.
Bombay, 30th September 1889.

INDIAN SQUARE.
THE INDIAN SQUARE is a Grand Sympathetic Square Pianoforte bearing our name, manufactured by an eminent German Firm, Full Compass Solid Metal Frame, Mahogany or Ebonized Case, new Check Repeater Action, Brass-bound at the four outer corners. Very full-toned and powerful. Cash Rs. 700.
Twelve Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 65 each.
Twenty-four Monthly Hire Payments of Rs. 34-8 each.
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SWIFT [illegible] W,
PUBLIC ACCOU[illegible]NTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing the time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c., with a new map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, 8 annas: postage free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES who would Dress Fashionably and well at the smallest possible cost should patronize
MACKAY & CO.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
Byculla Bridge, Bombay,
Who have just imported a matchless collection of Fashionable Novelties in Dress Fabrics and Ladies' Requisites.
Self-measurement Forms and Estimates on application. Inspection of our Stock invited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PARSEE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL GIVE THEIR FIRST PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAY, 19TH OCTOBER,

AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE,

When will be represented T. E. Wilk's Romantic Drama of the

SEVEN CLERKS,

OR

THE THREE THIEVES AND THE DENOUNCER,

AND

E. Mayhow and G. Smith's very amusing Farce of

MAKE YOUR WILLS.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN TO THE FUNDS OF THE PARSEE LYING-IN ASYLUM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box [to hold 4]....Rs. 6 0 | Dress Circle .....Rs. 2 0
Orchestra Stalls..Rs. 3 0 | Pit Stalls.....Re. 1 8
Dress Circle, front row .....Rs. 3 0 | Gallery.....Re. 1 0
Pit.....Annas 8.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved at the *Kaiser-i-Hind Steam Press* where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Also Tickets for other classes can be had at the same Press.

The Dramatis Personæ are represented by Messrs. P. N. Wadia, Bomanjee Peroshaw, J. M. Carsetjee Rustom, K. R. Cama, B. R. Bomonji, C. B. Pavri, A. F. Unwala, N. S. Sooj, D. E. Patel, S. M. Motishaw, S. Billimoria, and others.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

NATIVE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

BY USTAD MANOVERKHAN of Jodhpore, AND HIS SONS AND GRANDSONS.

SATURDAY, 12TH INST., AT 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved, Rs. 2; Unreserved, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Tickets may be had at the Dufter Askara Press, Native General Library, and from the following Members of Committee:—

SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.
DRIK. T. KIRTIKAR.
KHAN SAHEB MANOCKSHAW DHANJISHAW.
KASSIMALI ALIBUZA, Esq.
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI, Esq.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

RUSTOMJEE COWSJEE HASATVA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
RAI GURPURSHAD, late of Delhi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
CHARLES LICKFOLD, late of Ahmadabad, Photographer.
EZEKIEL ALEXANDER BOYD, late of the Government Telegraph Department, Bengal.
WILLIAM WILKS, late Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. Railway Company, Badneira.
JOHN GODFREY SMITH, late Senior Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
THOMAS DODESWELL, late a Fireman on the Sind Pishin State Railway.
JAMES GEORGE THOMSON, late in the employ of the Bombay Company, Ld.
LOW TOO, late of Mauritius, British Indian subject.
MURRAY COWELL, late Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FARNHAM, late American Consul, Bombay.
ANNE GALAGHAR the widow of Martin Gallagher (formerly an Inspector in the Bombay Municipality) late of Sujat Road station, Western Rajputana, European.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Admr. Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th October 1889.

THE MOST RELIABLE, REGULAR, AND PROMPT FIRM OF

HORMUSJEE NORABJEE & CO.,

who have hitherto MAINTAINED THEIR REPUTATION in face of KEEN COMPETITION and GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE, have been now REGISTERING

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.

We beg to remind respectfully our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS, both here and up-country, that all Orders for EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1890 are now being booked by us, and REGISTERED before the 20TH NOVEMBER next.

[illegible]SIVE PATRONAGE enjoyed by this [illegible]rust, a sufficient GUARANTEE to [illegible]UBSCRIBERS that their ORDERS [illegible]D WITH CARE and PROMPTI[illegible]

[illegible]ials we have been receiving [illegible]ers as under:—

[illegible]9th September, 1889.

[illegible]tate that you have [illegible]NSFACTORILY your [illegible]UROPEAN PERI[illegible]e CLUB during

[illegible]WORTH,
[illegible]ry Secretary.

[illegible]EE & CO.,
[illegible]bay.

[illegible]IA,"
[illegible]R FOR ANGLO-

[illegible]IBER 1ST, 1889, will [illegible]ove title, the first number [illegible] to the promotion of Bri[illegible]ded to appeal to all classes [illegible]oughout the country, [illegible] among the objects of [illegible] based upon the two-fold [illegible] the British Empire in [illegible]nce of that "authoritative" *regime* in [illegible]fferin as an essential condition of efficient [illegible]t, together with the free utilisation of European [illegible] and capital in the development of its resources; and that the fulfilment of these conditions presupposes, among other things, the preservation of a just proportion between the English and Native elements in the Public Service, and the adoption of a generous and sympathetic policy towards the European settler.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will advocate the re-organisation of the fiscal system of the country on such a basis as to relieve the Government, as far as possible, of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation of silver, the adoption of a more liberal and far-sighted policy as regards the construction of railways and other remunerative public works, and the encouragement of independent European enterprise.

It will support the claims of the Services to compensation for the reduction in the purchasing power of their pay, pensions and allowances, caused by the fall in the value of silver, and to a more liberal treatment generally.

It will insist on the necessity of a complete revision of the present system of public education in favour of the substitution of vernacular for English, and technical for literary, instruction.

It will lend a hearty support to any well-considered endeavour, on the part either of the Government or private individuals, to ameliorate the condition of the Eurasian community, and its columns will be open to the free discussion of any plan for the purpose.

It will advocate the establishment of a local European Army, as calculated not only to strengthen our military position, but to alleviate the pressure of the home charges and the planting of military colonies in the Hills.

From the prominence given above to Indian administrative problems, it must not be inferred that the programme of "ANGLO-INDIA" is exclusively political. The discussion of social topics will find a place in its columns, and a full share of its attention will be given to affairs outside the Peninsula.

As a chronicle of events, no pains will be spared to make "ANGLO-INDIA" as complete as possible. The services of able correspondents have been secured both in India and in England; no effort or outlay will be spared to procure the best and latest political and social intelligence; and a point will be made of furnishing from week to week an account of what is most interesting in the Art and Literature of the day.

A special feature will be the publication in each number of an Original Complete Story, in addition to an instalment of a Serial from the pen of some well-known writer.

To summarise—it is intended to offer the Anglo-Indian public a Complete, Comprehensive and First-class Newspaper, at a price which will place it within the reach of everybody. For this reason the extremely low rate of subscription will be payable strictly in advance, and orders unaccompanied by a remittance cannot receive attention.

"ANGLO-INDIA" will be edited by Mr. JAMES W. FURRELL, a journalist whose experience and solid judgment, combined with his intimate knowledge of India, are well known to all who remember the reputation enjoyed by *The Englishman* under his Editorship, and who, in placing his services at the disposal of this paper, has, the Proprietor believes, gone far to assure its success.

RATES F SUBSCRIPTION.

TWELVE RUPEES ... Per annum.
SEVEN " .. For the half-year.
FOUR " ... For the quarter.

For a remittance of One Rupee Four Annas, the paper will be sent for the first month to any address in India.

Remittances and orders should be addressed to the Proprietor.

W. H. TARGETT,
Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer D. BALDUINO, Captain G. DODERO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 7th instant and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the stream.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 8th Oct. 1889.

MESSRS. W. T. CROCKETT & Co., of 6, Poultry, London, E.C., give notice that they have OPENED a Branch of their firm at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, from 1st June last, of which they have APPOINTED Mr. CRUSTNATH BALCRISHNA their Manager, who will sign for them P. pro.

IN the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

IN the notice calling an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company on FRIDAY, the 9th November, read TUESDAY, the 12th November 1889.

F. R. FREEBORN,
Liquidator.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—At the SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation called for the 16th instant, Thomas Blaney, Esq. will move that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with an early report as to the best means of abating the great increasing nuisance arising from the Reservoir on the Flats.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th Oct. 1889.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1,7077 of 1886.

SHUNKERJEE MADOWJEE, surviving partner of the late Shewshunker Vundrawan, by his moonim, Nundram Canjee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

KOLEE DADOO NAGOO and KOLEE JANOO RAKHMAJEE.....Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 9th day of September 1886, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants, Kolee Dadoo Nagoo and Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee should pay at the office of the said Court on or before the seventeenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the sum of Rupees one thousand and twenty and annas eleven for debt and costs:—

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of March 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the owner of Nowrojee Hill, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage;

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Tuesday, the 19th day of November 1889, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant, Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of this warrant, and of the sale when taxed.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant, Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Kolee Janoo Rakhmajee, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the price shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. Provided that if the Plaintiff become the purchaser he shall be entitled to a set off the amount of this decree and the taxed costs herein towards payment or part payment as the case may be of the purchase money.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above described, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 8th day of October 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Price List on Application to

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BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... " Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... " Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

☞ FACTS! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 1lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

NEWSPAPER READER—WANTED at once a fully competent HEAD READER for an English daily paper. None but experienced, steady men need apply.—Address "P.," *Bombay Gazette* office.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.—The matchless Tea from COL. HAWES' Tea Estate, Rs. 1-10 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders, MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NIAGARA FALLS.—Lecture, with Dissolving Views, by the Rev. J. E. ROBINSON, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on THURSDAY next, October 17th, at 8 p.m.—Admission 8 Annas.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Flowery Orange Pekoe and Orange Pekoe at Re. 1-8, 1-4 and 1 per lb respectively. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co, Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

WHAT can you expect cheaper than a Dinner set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, for Rs. 16 only; and a tea set for 12 persons, 27 pieces, for Rs. 6-14 only? Cheapest ever offered for the quality.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A native BIRD-SKINNER to accompany a Naturalist up country: must be an expert in skinning. Reply stating terms per month to D. N., care of this office.

WANTED, a THIRD-CLASS ENGINEER who has thorough knowledge of Pressing and Ginning Factories. Apply with certificates to A. W. C., care of this paper.

TO LET, a newly-built BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVAR, 42, Hornby Road.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Hornby Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.).—Open to all India. MEETINGS allowed between 10th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1889. Further reduction of fees throughout. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,300 and 10 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

FOR SALE.—Two TIGER CUBS, six months old. Apply to D. S., Police, Wardha, C. P.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

STERLING SILVER WATCH CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Bar and Swivel complete, from Rs. 7 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 3-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS of lying in state of His Grace the late Dr. PORTER, Archbishop of Bombay. Specimens at Fort Chapel and at Mackay & Co., Byculla, on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Pure Clean Tallow as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next, estimated at 15 tons. Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (G.an fire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Undersigned. A small sample of about 8oz of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th September, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (G.an-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, Tenders for the supply up to 250 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st October 1889.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1889, at 2 p.m. at the registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Edgar Sewell's house to confirm the following special resolution passed at the General Meeting of the company's shareholders:—"That article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered, by striking out the words 'a commission at the rate of five per cent. on the annual gross income of the Company,' and substituting in that place, 'a commission at the rate of ten per cent. on the annual net profit of the Company.'"

By order,
KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late CHENDRABHAN LALLAH KHAJANCHY.

ALL CREDITORS of the above Estate are hereby informed that a meeting will be held at our office, Nos. 47 and 5, Second Line Beach, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 2 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability or otherwise of the Executor or Executors continuing the business carried on by the Testator as directed by his Will.—Dated at Madras this 1st day of October 1889.

CHAMPION & SHORT,
Attorneys for the Executor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 24th of October 1889, for the erection and completion of the new Municipal Buildings.

2. The forms of contract, drawings and specification can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office in the Port Trust Building, Elphinstone Circle, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

3. Forms of tender may be obtained upon payments of Rs. 5 each, on application to the Chief Accountant at the Municipal Office, on and after the above date.

4. Tenders for each contract to be accompanied by the amount of deposit shown below against the contract to which it refers, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract:—

Contract A	(Rubble stone masonary, cut stone work, &c.)	Rs.	3,000
Do. B	Porebunder stone work, &c.)	"	3,000
Do. C	Wood-work, asphalte, &c.)	"	3,000
Do. D	Iron work)	"	720
Do. E	(Painted and ornamental glass, paving tiles, &c.)	"	1,500

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.

F. W. STEVENS.
Architect, and Engineer and Surveyor.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd October 1889.

THE JADOWJI RAGHOWJI PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 41, Wandby Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of October 1889, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes:—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1889.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4TH.—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
5TH.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
6TH.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st October to 10th October 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

સુંદરદાસ સામળજી કુમપની.

& Co., SUNDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents,
The Jadowji Raghowji Press Co., Ld.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 16th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part, and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for Debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SHIBSHANKAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KULLABHOY, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Mya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the Estate and Effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B. and Ward Nos. 3134 and 313 (2) and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Rahim bin Alar, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Baboo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, or his tenants or mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Attornies for the Defendants abovenamed, No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... " 152,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWALS. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer do Javas, &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,

No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
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SIMPSON AND COMPANY,

201, Mount Road,

MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON &

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	965
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	390
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai.	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	210
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75		1,175
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500 Rs. 20		
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100		700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 20		415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200 Rs. 10		105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125 Rs. 20		132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880 Rs. 265		415
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250			230
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 0		1,475
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 80		550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500 Rs. 25		445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All Rs. 45		410
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,000	250	250 Rs. 25		202½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs. 0		55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400 Rs. 50		415xd
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500 Rs. 50		555
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125 Rs. 10		95
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100 Rs. 30		400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50		500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50		465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000 Rs. 120		1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50 Rs. 25		515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		6 0
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills	-	0	50	R	350
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	...	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd×1
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	532½×1
Bellary S. & W. Mills	871	50	50	Rs. 25	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	250	250	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,005
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	750	750	Rs. 25	685
Connaught Mills Ld..	810	0	500	Rs. 1	615
Cocria S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	465
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	500	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs.	670
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	525xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500		670
Hingunbat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	25	Rs. 2	690
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	10		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	...	900	1,000	..	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	905xd
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	620
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	0	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	2,100	Rs. 5	157
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,99xd
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,050
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	150
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,...	1,000	Rs. 25	680
National S. & W. Co	600	1...	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	395
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	95
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,...	1,000	Rs. 30	1,080
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	R.. 50	800
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
asson S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,39
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	530
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,301
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	275
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	...
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 / } p.ct	202 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 15	110
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	4,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,540
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	100	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	101
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 83	1,455
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M Mcdy & Co...	000	1	125	Nil.	35 / 48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-9
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 285
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch.....	,, 23-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-9
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-8
Pekin do.	,, 23-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99
Four-and-a-half per cent..	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
rancs.....	3 Do do....	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175¾
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days ...	do... 99⅜
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' ...	do... 99⅜
China	60 Do.	do... 222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·758
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	85·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind.*..ESE, SSE, SE, SSE, S, SE,	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	498
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during month	3·07
,, year	67·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th October	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Fort Press Company, 3 p.m.
Monsoon Mud Sports, 4 p.m.
Western India Flour Mills, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Domenico Baldnino (s), from Genoa. Yesterday :—Venetia (s), from Mauritius; and Karagola (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Peshwa (s) and Colaba (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Busheer (s), Marmagao, &c.; and Bormida (s), Hongkong.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Thomas Street, Lower Colaba, will be held there to-morrow evening.

PROW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow, laden with sand, sank off the Mazagon Bunder on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rajah of Rutlam, accompanied by a number of followers, arrived at the Victoria Terminus yesterday morning.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia entered the dock yesterday, the s. s. Taif left it on Monday, and the s. s. Oriental and Busheer yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Stella and the s. s. Sculptor left it on Monday and yesterday respectively.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,072; daily average 169; total of new admissions 965.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Ameena, a woman, residing at Cursetjee Sookhajee Street, whilst asleep in her room on Monday, was robbed of a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 50, and Rs. 1-8 in cash.

MR. SORABJEE P. FRENCHMAN.—A very elegantly-executed portrait in oils of Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee Frenchman, the late honorary secretary of the Roychund Deepchund Library, has recently arrived from England, and has been put up in the Library Hall, in conformity to a resolution passed at the general meeting of the subscribers of the Library, as a token of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Sorabjee as honorary secretary of the above institution for a period of twelve years nearly, and reviving the institution, and leaving it in a flourishing condition.

REQUIEM MASS TO H.R.H. THE INFANT D'AUGUSTO.—In commemoration of the death of His Royal Highness the Infant D'Augusto, His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun said a Requiem Mass on Monday morning in the Church of N. S. de Gloria, at which the Portuguese Consul-General, many priests, and a large number of the members of both sexes of the Portuguese community, were present. Many availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their last tribute to the memory of the deceased, who on his visit to Bombay left behind him personal friends and admirers.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Dhurma Rajnak, a labourer employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, was charged by Mr. Powar, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing eight pieces of copper, valued at Rs. 40, the property of that railway company. The accused, it appears, on Friday night last was arrested by the police while climbing over the iron fencing of the G. I. P. R. Workshops at Parel, and running away with the stolen property in his possession. Dhurma Rajnak, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday, and applied for a summons for defamation against Pundlik Ganesh Dhumalkar. The complainant is an executor of the last will and testament of the late Narayen Wasudeo Dabholkar, whose estate consists, among other things, of quarries at Chinchpoogly. The complainant states that Mr. Dhamalkar, in the presence of witness, said :—"Shantaram is in league with those quarrymen and is a thief. He is a marauder of other people's houses and a dishonest person." A notice was sent to the defendant to apologise, which he had not done. A summons was granted.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Suntook Lane, respecting the death of a woman, named Cooverbai, aged 64 years. Deceased was a widow and lived with her son, Merwanjee Cursetjee. Four days ago the grandson of the deceased, who has been under her care for the last ten years, was removed from her house by his father and sent to Malligaum against her wish. She seems to have taken this to heart very much. At 6 p.m. on Monday she was found lying in her room unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. Ardaseer, who was sent for, treated her, but she did not rally and died at 9 p.m. the same day. The verdict was that the death of Cooverbai was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE CHEATING.—A Parsee named Edulji Shapurji Laher, a partner in the firm of D. D. Ollia and Co., appeared before Mr. Cooper yesterday and applied for warrants against Pundit Shunkernath Bishunkernath Tribhovundas *alias* Chutterbooj, Bhunshidur Purbhoovan and Rustomjee *alias* Limji for cheating. The complaint was that on the 20th of August last Chutterbhooj went to complainant and representing himself as a broker said that a firm of very rich Baboos were desirous of entrusting his China firm with their business. He was then taken to a house in Ramwaddy, where the other people against whom he complained were introduced to him as moonims of the firm. These people said that they had 70 or 80 chests of opium, which they would consign to the complainant's China firm. They said they were short of Rs. 17,000 to clear the chests from the Custom House, and induced him to advance that sum, promising to hand over the shipping documents to him. He asked for these documents on several occasions, but was put off. He came across Bunshidhur Purbhoovun on Monday evening, who denied all knowledge of the transaction. The Magistrate granted the warrants as applied for.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Second Examination in Medicine was declared yesterday. Out of 53 candidates, the following 24 have passed :—

First Class.—McKenzie, Alice Learmouth.

Pass.—Bardi, Dosabhai Rastamji; Bhagvat, Anant Balkrishna; Bhagvat, Narayan Vinayak; Bhagvat, Vishnu Vaman; Brahmanikar, Ramchandra Krishna; Cama, Freany K. R.; Contractor, Kuvarji Manakji; DaGama, A. J.; DeMello, John Gabriel; Disana, M. N.; Doctor, Dinshah Barjorji; Dordi, Rastamji Navroji; Ganla, Lakshman Narsappa; Kamdin, Sorabji Dorabji; Master, Kaikhosru Edalji; Meherhomjee, Jahangir Manchershah; Mehta, Jatashankar Haribhai; Motivala, Phirozeshah Bhikaji; Narielvala, Bapuji Pestanji; Parenjapye, G. B.; Sethna, Nasarvanji Rastamji; Small, John Donald; Vaidya, Dhirajram Pranshankar.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* calls attention to a memorial appearing in the last number of the *Peking Gazette*, which throws an extraordinary light on the relations between the Chinese Government and the Tibetan authorities. In this official document, Shangtai, the Imperial Resident in Lhassa, blandly reports his absence from the place, having, under the Emperor's instructions, to accompany the Tibetan troops, who were carrying on operations against the English on the Sikkim frontier. This astounding revelation of Chinese duplicity, at a time when all the Imperial officials were ostensibly engaged in arranging the dispute between the Indian Government and Tibet, certainly calls for explanation. So thinks the correspondent.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilina," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 6 Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

BUSINESS OF BROKERS TO WALLACE AND COMPANY, &c.

GORDHUNDAS KHIMJEE VS. LAKHMIDAS KHIMJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver to receive and take charge of the family estate and to collect, receive, and get in the rents, profits, and income of the estate.

In 1841, one Khimjee Govind died at Gokul, possessed of considerable property, and leaving a widow and five sons, three of whom had since died, the plaintiff and defendant being the surviving sons. In 1845, the five brothers and the widow made a division of the property in equal shares. After such division, one of the brothers, Kanjee, lived apart from the family and dealt with his own share separately; but the other four brothers and the widow continued to live together and dealt with their shares as property held in common between them. Hurjivun Khimjee died in 1850, leaving his widow and directing by his will that, after her death, the residue of his share should be divided among his three brothers. Another brother, Dharamsi Khimjee, died in 1874, leaving a widow, since deceased, and a son named Dwarkadas Dharamsi. The family estate now consisted of the business of brokers to the late firm of Wallace and Company, and now of the Bombay Company, Limited, here as well as at Kurrachee, as also brokerage business of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, under the name of Lukhmidas Khimjee and Company, and the agency of the Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, and also of trade carried on in Bombay and at Kurrachi, and the business of muccadums to the Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, and moveable and immoveable property. In 1885 the plaintiff applied to the defendant, Lukhmidas, to make arrangements for an amicable partition of the family estate; various meetings subsequently took place, but proved unsuccessful, because Lukhmidas claimed to debit to the family expenditure account the expenses of his own pleasure trips and pilgrimages; the expenses of all his marriages, he having been married five times; the expenses incurred by him in getting his name restored to the list of Justices of the Peace after it had been once removed from such list; and the losses incurred on account of loans advanced by him to his own personal friends not in any way connected with the family business. Another reason was that the defendant claimed as his own separate and exclusive property the fees earned by him as a director in various companies and corporations, of which he became director by virtue of his being the registered holder of shares bought with monies, belonging to the family estate, and the presents made to him from time to time by rajahs and chiefs, whereas the presents made by him to such rajahs and chiefs were debited to the family expenditure account. These claims set up by the defendant were all unsustainable. In December 1886, after considerable pressure, defendant agreed to effect a partition as desired in six months; and that Mr. Cursondas Valabhdas should as arbitrator settle such disputes as might arise on the partition. He was in possession of and had control over all the joint property, and was very unwilling to come to a division, notwithstanding his professed willingness, and had done nothing whatever to carry out such partition. Plaintiff had at last been obliged to file this suit. The plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that the business of brokers to Messrs. Wallace and Company, which was recently transferred to the Bombay Company, Limited, here and at Kurrachee, and the agency of the Lukhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Company, and the commission earned from the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, and the income derived therefrom, form part of the estate of the family. That an account be taken of the whole of the estate and property of the family, and that a distribution be made among the plaintiff and defendants in accordance with their respective shares and interests. That it may be declared that the defendant, Lukhmidas Khimjee, is not entitled to have debited in the general family expenditure account certain items of expenditure or to retain as his sole and exclusive property certain fees and presents, that a receiver be appointed, &c. Mr. Jardine read some affidavits and said he would ask his lordship to grant him a rule *nisi* for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, said he appeared for the first defendant Lukhmidas Khimjee.

The Judge remarked that it was difficult to say how much truth there was in the statements made in the affidavits just read by the learned counsel.

Mr. Jardine said he only asked for a rule *nisi*, and there was no necessity for his learned friend to appear in the matter.

The Judge granted a rule *nisi*, making it returnable on the 25th November next.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE SIR JAMSETJEE FAMILY HOUSE IN THE FORT.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMANJEE VS. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. JARDINE and Anderson, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared for Sorabjee, the appellant and defendant, and Messrs. Starling and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the respondents and plaintiffs. This suit was originally filed by the plaintiffs, who are owners as trustees of the house situate at Hornby Row, and known as the small house of the first Parsee Baronet, against the defendant, praying *inter alia* that it may be declared that they are entitled to full and free access of light and air through certain windows (four in number) in the western wall of the plaintiff's house, and that the defendant may be ordered to pull down so much of his house as would interfere with the access of light and air enjoyed by the plaintiffs through the windows, and for costs of the suit. This suit came on for hearing and final disposal before Mr. Justice Parsons on the 17th day of November 1888, and after the same was gone into for three days, judgment was given for the plaintiffs, and it was ordered that the defendant should on or before the 19th day of March 1889 pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,500 for damages and the costs of this suit; and it was further ordered that in the event of the defendant failing to pay plaintiffs the amount due under the decree within the time, the defendant should set back the second storey of his house 12 feet and the third storey 24 feet from what the same were at the time of the filing of this suit and should also pay the costs.

The defendant filed an appeal, which came on for hearing before their lordships. After having heard the appeal at some length, at the request of the appellant's counsel, their lordships viewed the premises and the further hearing was then resumed, and their lordships confirmed the decree of the lower court with costs, with this reservation that the appellant should pay the amount of the damages within 8 days of the passing the decree.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Knight Errant in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE new Bishop of Chester the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns, is taking the necessary steps to learn by personal investigation the peculiar needs and circumstances of every parish in his diocese. His Lordship is preaching in a succession of country churches, and is sparing himself neither on Sundays nor week-days. At the present time he is engaged in taking part in the many harvest festivals which are being held.

MANY stories, literary and dramatic, are being told of the late Mr. E. L. Blanchard. It is not generally known that he was once editor of a small magazine bearing the title of *Astrologer*. The whole edition of the *Astrologer*, as far as it was published, was bought up, and copies readily sold at a guinea apiece in the Colonies. A London correspondent is told by one who made an extract from the now rare work that it contained what to him is a new interpretation of the origin and meaning of a pack of common playing cards, of which many explanations have been given. "Cards and their emblems," says the editor, "are generally believed to have been invented to amuse the Kings of Bourbon, but they really come from Egypt. The colours, red and black, answer to the equinoxes. The heart, spade, club, and diamond represent a cup for winter, an acorn for autumn, a rose for spring, and a trefoil for summer. The court cards and pips follow the ordinary interpretation of the months, weeks, and days."

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

BOMBAY MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE closing meeting of the season will be held this (Wednesday) evening at 3-50 p. m. behind the Marine Lines.

TENT-PEGGING.—For Horses and Ponies (Military Prizes.) 2 Prizes

E E Steel, c a p, Crawler ..... Owner
E L Barton, b a p, Nasser ..... Owner
J F N Graham, ch a p, Golden Crown..... Owner
N S Glazebrook, b w p, Elephant ..... Owner
D G Brooks, b a h, Joey ..... Owner
A Foulkes, c a p, Ginger ..... Owner
J Benson, g w g, Warrior ..... Owner
J B Dick, b c b, Billy Cock ..... Owner
J Fairclough, b w g, Rowland ..... Owner
W N Fleming, g a g, Champagne ..... Owner
J M Ryrie, b w g, Corporal ..... Owner
A A Conroy, ch a p, Paleface ..... Owner
L R W Forrest, ch c b p, Poppet..... Mr Reddie
A Marsden, b a h, Nabob ..... Owner
R Wehrli, ch a h, Tucks..... Owner
C I Fry, bl w g, Thunder Cloud..... Owner
The Hon Mr Justice Jardine, ch w g, Sweetbriar Mr Cobbold

II.—SPIRAL RACE.—Law Prizes (2 prizes). 2 out of each heat in Finals.

1st Heat.

E E Steel, g c b, p, Tuppence ..... Owner
J F N Graham, ch a p, Golden Crown..... Owner
Philip, b a p, Sparrow Hawk ..... Owner
The Hon Mr Justice Jardine, ch w g Sweetbriar...Cobbo

2nd Heat.

J F N Graham, b cb p Fred ..... Owner
D G Brook, b a h Joey ..... Owner
A Moir, b cb m, Skittles ..... Cobbold
Captain Bishop, b a p, Laddie ..... Douglas

3rd Heat.

E L Barton, bl a p, Chang..... Owner.
A A Conroy, ch a p, Paleface ..... Owner.
J Fairlough. ch cb p, Scamp ..... Owner.
C La Touche, g c b m, Woman's Wrongs..... Owner.

4th Heat.

D Knight, g a p, Peter ..... Foulkes.
A Measor, c a p, Alaska..... Reddie.
D Knight, w c b m, Snowdrop ..... Owner.
W Griffith, g c b g, Acrobat..... Owner.

5th Heat.

E E Steel, c a p, Crawler ..... Owner
E L Barton, b a p, Nusser ..... Owner.
A Foulkes, c a p, Ginger..... Owner.
N S Glazebrook, g w p, Kangaroo..... Owner.

A Bye.

A A Conroy, b a h, Devon ..... Owner.

SEMI-FINALS.

..... 1st Heat 2 .....
..... 2nd Heat 2 .....

Finals

..... 2 .....

III.—Run up and ride back barebacked—Bankers' Prizes.

(2 prizes.)

H Cobbold, ch a p, Laetus ..... Owner
N S Glazebrook, g w p, Kangaroo..... Owner
D G Brooks, c a l, Sonnie ..... Owner
A Foulkes, c a p, Ginger..... Owner
J B Dick, b c b p, Billy Cock ..... Owner
W G G riffith, g c b g, Acrobat ..... Owner
Philip, b a p, Sparrow Hawk..... Owner
A A Conroy, b a h, Devon ..... Owner
Capt Tufnell, b c b p, Wild Ass ..... Owner
J F N Graham, b a p, Ferry ..... Owner

IV.—JUMPING COMPETITION. (Ladies' Prizes. 2 Prizes in each class.

Horses.

J H Symington, ch w m, Nancy Lee..... Owner
D G Brooks, b a g, Bob..... Owner
N S Symons, b w g Lapwing..... Owner
J N Ryrie, bl w g. Corporal..... Owner
A Marsden, b a h, Nabob..... Owner
C I Fry, bl w g, Thunder Cloud..... Owner
Justice Jardine, ch w g. Sweetbriar..... Cobbold
J Benson, g w g, Warrior..... Owner

Ponies.

E E Steel, g c b p, Tuppence ..... Owner
J F N Graham, g c b p, Nomination ..... Owner
H C Wright, ch a p, Woodcock ..... Cobbold
J B Dick, b c b p, Billy Cock ..... Owner
J Fairclough, ch c b g, Scamp..... Owner
D Knight, w c b m, Snowdrop..... Owner
H R Cobbold, ch a p, Laetus ..... Owner

V.—NEEDLE AND THREAD RACE.—Judges' Prizes.

Ladies to receive prizes,

2 prizes. 3 of each heat in the Final.

1st Heat.

Mrs Forbes's nom, c a p, Crawler... Mr Steel
Miss Langley's nom, c a p, Laetus .. Mr H R Cobbold
Mrs Gilbert's nom, b c b p, Chang... Mr E L Barton
Mrs Benn's nom, b w p, Elephant ... Mr N S Glazebrook
Mrs McLaren's nom, c a p, Ginger... M

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PLATE GLASSES, BERLINE WOOL, BAGS PROVISION, TOBACCO, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21, the following cases:—

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ebrahim.
B R and B 6001—6172-3,—2 cases Berlin wool.
On account and at the risk of Tarmahomed Haji Aboo.
B R and B 8558—1-3—3 cases holder bags.
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee.
B R and B 8555—1-2—2 cases silver polished plate glass.
" 8559—1-7—7 " " "
" 8605—1-3—3 " " "
" 7871—6-11—6 " " "
" 8347—1-2—2 " " "
" 1291—7-12—6 " " "
" 8316—61—1 case chromos
" 88:0—3-1—2 cases hollow ware

On account and at the risk of Rivers & Co.
N M S D X C—40—1 case Huntley and Palmers Biscuits.
" —11-16—6 cases Virginia Birdseye Tobacco in 2 and 1 oz.
N M S D X C—47-50—5 cases Edam cheese.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, October 9 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF YARN, COTTON DROPPING AND COAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, Naigaum, by order of the official Liquidator of the Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Manufacturing Co, Ld, the following:—

Few bundles of yarn, cotton dropping, sliver and fly, coal, &c,

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 8 a.m., at the Erskine Road New Mutton Market (Null Bazaar); the right of occupancy of the New Mutton stalls from No. 1 to ( ) for three months from October, 31st to December 1889; each stalls will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer; the amount of each offer must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose offer is the highest.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 2, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., at their Auction Rooms, where the property hast been removed, a large assortment of handsome household furniture, comprising marble and wooden top centre tables and teapoys, pier and side tables, office writing tables, bookshelves, whatnots, dumbwaiters, sideboards, cabinets wardrobes, almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, double and single iron cots, a child's iron cradle, commodes and water baths, elegant argand lustres, plated, mounted, with pleniate drops, for cocoanut and kerosine oil and fitted for 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 lights, colored glass, vestibule lamps and plain glass verandah globes.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, October 9, 1889. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON PERFORATED PULLEYS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. J. L. GREAVES, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godown of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co., in Marine Cross Street, Fort, THIS DAY, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., the undermentioned wrought-iron Shepherd's perforated pulleys, fitted with cone brushes—

24	pulleys,	36	inch diameter,	12	inch face.
11	"	25	"	12	" "
31	"	20	"	7	" "
4	"	17	"	7	" "
2	"	26	"	6	" "
54	"	12	"	6	" "
20	"	15	"	6	" "
2	"	12	"	6	" "
2	"	14	"	7	" "
2	"	15	"	6	" "

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Harripusa Suntokram, and on account and at the risk of Vurbheram Chubildass—

6 shares in the Framjee Petit Mill.
1 share in the Western India Mill.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, close to their Auction Rooms, valuable handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 12, 18, and, 24 lights chandeliers, one to eight light hanging argand lamps, wall brackets, table lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property is view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old secretariat, on account of whom concerned, a large stock of 6 to 24-light chandeliers, 1 to 4 light argand lamps, wall brackets, candelabra, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior bentwood chairs and sofas, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned handsome English-built carriages—

1 new light canoe-shaped landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 new light square-shaped landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 new light double-seated miniature brougham, suitable for a single horse.
1 light victoria, suitable for a single horse.
1 canoe-shaped C spring barouche.

SALE OF PEARLS, RUBIES AND SAPPHIRE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and the risk of Mr. Amichund Panalal, trading in the name of Gokuldass Kessrichand—

112	button pearls	wg. about	123½	carats
115	do	do	224½	do.
1	pearl bead	do	do 3 cts 3½	ans.
1	ruby	do	1 ruttie 8/4	do.
1	do	do	¼ do.	
1	do	do	1 5-16	do.
1	sapphire	do	5/4	do

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at 1 p.m. the following property, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, under the power of sale given to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th October 1888, at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Nathoo Mahadev Mali:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, surrounded by tattee walls and covered with tiles, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Western side of the Kalbadevi Road, in Kolbhat Wadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mahadhev Fakeerji, and now in the occupation of the tenants of Nathoo Mahadev Mali, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under G Ward No. 2013, and Street No. 33, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Kolbat Wadi Cross Lane and beyond that by the house of Pandoo Luxmon Parker, on the west partly by the vacant ground of Vishwanath Jugonnathjee and partly by the property of Sacoobai and Thacoobai, daughters of the late Vittoba Dayajee Mokal, Patel, on the north by the said Kolbhat Wadi Cross Lane aforesaid, and beyond that partly by the property of Tookaram Tatia Parmar and partly by the property of the said Sacoobai and Thacoobai, and on the south by the property of Ramjee Dhurumsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, the mortgagees' Solicitors, at their office in Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NANABHOY BOMANJEE STREET, LEADING FROM HORNBY ROW TO GUNBOW WELL, WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sale by Public Auction on the premises in two separate lots the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 44 feet and 6 inch s in length and 25 feet and 3 inches in breadth, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 276 and 33, together with the messuage of dwelling house of 2 compartments standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos 15 and 17 and ward No 1781, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonabai, wife of Sorabjee Sethna, on the west by the house of Dorashaw Burmonjee Sethna, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and on the south by the house of Merbai, wife of Pestonjee Cursetjee Jussawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the property can be seen.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood specially designed household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, including handsome large pier glasses, drawing, dining, and bed room furniture English-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness the property of A. PEEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 9 1889.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, on and after MONDAY, 14th instant, until further notice.

W. G. LYTTELTON, Colonel,
For Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Ganeshkhind, 7th Oct. 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London.

Consultation Hours: 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chazers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE

MR. E. M. WALTON.)

27, MEDOW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
he universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
NO. 3, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Lines, near the Mess, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany large size harmonium by Cramer, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in guilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, sets of English-made single and double harness, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. S. WILKINS.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 2, Queen's Road, Chowpaty, opposite "Allbless Baug," the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in guilt frame, a large size musical box, Brussels carpets, 2 very handsome chandeliers by Wright and Bafller (English-make) of 5 lights each, a handsome boat-shaped landau, very light, suitable for one horse or pair, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman,

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

The property of a gentleman going Home—
1 handsome strong 4-seated barouche in very good order.
1 pair of handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horses, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive, a very good pair.
1 set of plated, mounted double harness.
1 semi-shigram, by Stephens and Sons, with handsome Arab horse and harness.

The property of another gentleman—
1 strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs Kemp and Co's shop, a lot of very handsome and rich Bohemian glass 36, 30, 24, 18, 12, 8 and 6 lights chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, black and teakwood carved couches with rich damask lining, very rich velvet and Brussels carpets, 1, 2, and 3 lights wall-shades, chairs, book-cases, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be no view from Thursday next.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BORIBE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and hand-some teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best Elkington's platedware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., a handsome mahogany harmonium, by Cramer, real Doul on, kanga, and satsuma, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings, and oleographs, very rich real Persian carpets, a mahogany, miniature slate bagetelle table, with balls, cues &c., handsome table, and hanging lamps, a large fish aquarium with gold fish, a large collection of choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property lately belonging to WALTER LANG, Esq,

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable bungalow and a garden, &c., at Bandora, on the south side of St. Peter's Church, fronting the Bandora Hill Road, and known as "Souza Lodge."

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following immovable property:—

All that piece or parcel of garden, land or ground, together with the bungalow, standing thereon, situate at Bandora, near "Ranwar," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3 S, Pot No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1428 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Rustomjee Aga, on the north by the public road, on the south by public lane, and on the west by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Commissariatwalla, at Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, Hummum Street, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 9, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 8.

CONSOLS were unaltered in London yesterday at 97¼; but a further reduction in the market rates of discount took place, say to the extent of ⅛ per cent. in short London Bills, and ¼ in Indian Bank Paper, at 3⅞ and 3¾, respectively. About £225,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver remained at 42 11-16d. per oz.; and Friday's quotations are repeated for Indian Securities both in Rupee and Sterling currency. An advance of 1s. per ton, at 16s., is advised in Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay. In Paris there was no change either in Rentes or the rate of Exchange on London.

We are without any telegraphic report regarding Wheat since that under Friday's date; and the only news from Mincing Lane is that Coffee was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. in spot Mid-American Cotton was established in Liverpool yesterday, bringing the price down to 6⅜d. per lb.; but quotations for American Arrivals come quite unchanged, as do also those for Surats. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market remained firm.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands had remained at Friday's quotation of 10¾ cents; but October Futures were three points higher, at 10·40 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales going against 47,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 59,000 bales the year before; and making the totals for the three years from the 1st September compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts	54,000	47,000	59,000
Two days' do	95,000	86,000	102,000
Since 1st September 814,000		579,000	1,007,000

Locally, Cotton continues a very quiet market demand being almost absent both from exporters and spinners for old stuff or contracts for new; but the further fall in Liverpool has not affected prices here, and our quotations are unchanged, all round. A few hundred bales of Bengal, at Rs. 176-8, and a little Wadwan, at Rs. 189, are all the purchases to speak of, which have transpired today.

WHEAT.—We notice no improvement in the export inquiry, and only a small business has transpired to-day; but prices for all descriptions remain unaltered in a steady market.

SEEDS.—In this market also there has been no return of animation, business having been upon a very small scale again to-day; but we make no change in our quotations for *Linseed* or *Rapeseed*, and others are nominally unchanged, though generally lacking the test of actual business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	521	bales.
Wheat	13,447	cwt.
Linseed	3,170	"
Rapeseed	4,033	"
Gingelly	3,428	"
Castorseed	2,269	"

FREIGHTS are steady at our last quotations; but little fresh business has transpired. Some cargo has been booked for Amsterdam, for April-May loading at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been very quiet to-day without any change in rates; and from Calcutta we hear that quotations are the same as those current here, with the exception that Telegraphic is reported to be available there at 1s. 4 11-32d for ready transfer. Scarcely any Merchants' Bills have come out, and with the exception of a little private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d. for immediate transfer, and three months' sight Credits for a like delivery, we have heard of next to nothing doing either way. The market closed steady at the following rates for ready business, forward being 1-32d. higher.

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·75.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance has been established in Four per cents to-day, the cash price having improved to 99½ in the earlier part of the day, and before closing this had become 99 3-16; while for the next account 99 1-16 with sellers at the rate, has been the general quotation. 4½ per cents are now quoted again at 102½ nominal.

SHARES.—Spinning scrip has alone shown any activity to-day, and on this line we have to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental and Colaba Land and Mill; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Alliance; Rs. 5 in Presidency; and Rs. 10 in David Mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 965 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 7.

The Italian steamer Singapore, which left Bombay on the 1st instant, arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, OCT. 8.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, OCT. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

The French mail steamer Irrawady from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera...	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 1-2d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	63⅜
4½ per cent. "	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 7-30 a.m., Thursday, 10th instant.

Mauritius mail closes Aden at 5 p.m. Thursday, 10th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	6	16	...	47
Suez	8	5	58	2	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 8th Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	...	3
" Karrachee ...	...	23	...	1
" Madras...	...	49	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 7.

10 p.m.	79·6

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FRASER—October 5, at Dharwar, the wife of Stuart M. Fraser, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHTLER—September 23, at Mussoorie, the wife of J C Bechtler, of St Gallen, Switzerland, of a daughter.

HIGGINSON—September 28, at Benares, the wife of Fred W Higginson, FRCSI, of a son.

NOLAN—October 1, at Agra, Mrs Jack Nolan, of a son.

DEATH.

O'CONNOR—October 2, at "Briar Lodge," Roorkee, suddenly, Rose, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant M O'Conor, late of the Remount Depot, Saharanpur.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889.

NOT the least important article in the September reviews is that contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Arnold-Forster, under the title "Parliamentary Misrule of Our War Services." That it will accomplish the object in view or even attract widespread attention at home is somewhat doubtful, and for two reasons. In the first place, the name of the writer will prejudice many persons against his conclusions. Mr. Arnold-Forster, consciously or unconsciously, assumes as a rule such an air of lofty superiority as a controversialist that some people—irrationally it may be—are known to turn with ill-concealed disgust from anything in print appearing over his signature. In the second place, the heading he has adopted for his latest lucubration is not calculated to conciliate those Parliamentary fanatics who have no mercy for anyone daring to lay impious hands on so sacred an institution as the House of Commons. On these, among other grounds, we venture to think that Mr. Arnold-Forster would have stood a better chance of attaining the end he desires if he had for once sunk his individuality and published his reflections under a pseudonym. We may prove to be wrong in our apprehension that Mr. Arnold-Forster's spirited protest against the enormous evils of the present system will be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. But we shall be pleasantly surprised if the next and succeeding mails bring us news that the British public have been thoroughly aroused to the necessity at least of insisting that the more glaring of the defects pointed out shall somehow or other be remedied. Here in India, where Parliamentary Government, however much it may be admired for its many advantages, is not worshipped as a fetish, no one will be prevented from perusing Mr. Arnold-Forster's article, simply because it speaks disrespectfully of the House of Commons. Indeed, possibly not a few of us would be inclined to regard it with more favour in consequence of this outspokenness, for pretty nearly all that is said of the neglect evinced by the majority of Members of Parliament in all that concerns the efficiency of the war services might be applied to their indifference of the affairs of this country. The description given of what occurs in the House when the condition of the Army or Navy is under discussion reads very like an account of a debate on the Indian Budget. "A civilian, who has paid attention to military matters, gets up to speak, and immediately he is left alone, for our wise senators cannot waste their time in listening to a man who, as they say, has no experience and can know nothing about the business. Or it may be that an officer who has grown grey in the service of his country and the study of his profession is the speaker. The result is the same. What is the use of listening to a professional whose only object is to increase his own pay?" Mr. Arnold-Forster will in all probability be a Member of the House of Commons himself before very long. One can easily picture the scene when he rises to address the Committee of Supply on the Army or Naval Estimates. The Cremers, the Conybeares, and the Cosshams would immediately take flight, muttering, "What does this man know about the subject?" though to judge from the curious enumeration he so naively furnishes of the books on military operations, he has studied the armies with which he has made himself acquainted; and the naval ships of all nations he has boarded, Mr. Arnold Forster might almost be trusted to take command of the Channel Fleet or to set a brigade in the field. Certainly, if any civilian can claim to be a military authority independently of "bookish theories" it should be Mr. Arnold-Forster with his unique experience. The task he sets himself in the hospitable pages of Mr. James Knowles's magazine is to prove that under Parliamentary control, as it exists now, a good navy or a good army is impossible. In support of the indictment thus formulated he brings forward numerous instances of mismanagement, some of them so bad that we can readily understand the "sheer incredulity" of ordinary British audiences when told that such things exist. Mr. Arnold-Forster, it seems to us, makes rather too much of what we may call the square-peg-in-the-round-hole argument. The selection of a civilian "notoriously unacquainted with the very elements of the trade he is supposed to be a master of," is open to many objections and may be an "absurd practice," but the same complaint could just as reasonably be brought against the responsible head of almost every other Ministerial bureau, and Mr. Arnold-Forster has not yet progressed so far as to wish to upset the Parliamentary form of government altogether. Of course, what he says about the many things the Parliamentary chief of one of the great spending departments has to consider—the "state of the majority, the temper of the House, the demands of a rival department," and so forth—is as true as it is deplorable, and he is not unnecessarily severe in the strong remarks he makes on the action of "a certain First Lord"—the Earl of Northbrook—in declaring that more money was not wanted, could not, in fact, with advantage be spent, and then a few months afterwards coolly informing Parliament that six millions sterling must be voted "to enable the Navy to go to sea."

Mr. Arnold-Forster blames the House of Commons for not attempting to extract from ministers any assurance that the country is safe, that any plan has been adopted for making it so, or even that any of the first elements of a scheme of a defence have been supplied. This is an old charge, and we do not think it is altogether devoid of exaggeration. Collectively the House may not have made any efforts of the kind indicated, but individual members have frequently done so, and their demand has received influential support outside. It was with reference to demands of this sort that the Marquis of Salisbury last year laid down the dictum that "safety is not an absolute term." "You cannot," he argued, "write down so many soldiers and so many sailors are what will make England safe." Mr. Arnold-Forster, General Hamley, Lord Charles Beresford, and other military and naval reformers properly contend that we ought to be satisfied that such forces as we do possess shall be in a tolerable state of readiness to take the field or enter into action. Can anybody say that is the case at present, after considering the facts adduced by Mr. Arnold-Forster? To begin with the artillery, it almost seems incredible that until last year, when a sort of ammunition train was decided upon, the "wonderful discovery," as Mr. Arnold-Forster describes it, had not been made that "a battery in the field would require ammunition." We say a "sort of ammunition train," for instead of employing ordinary drivers the authorities have in their wisdom decreed that this unskilled work shall be performed by skilled artillerymen! When costly gunners are used to do carters' labour, well may a military critic complain that the efficiency of this "splendid force is being squandered and destroyed, in deference to an expensive economy and an unpardonable spirit of carelessness" Coming to the cavalry, what do we find? The Army Corps, supposed to be ready for service, and which Mr. Arnold-Forster calls "one of the myths which finds most favour with the War Office," includes seven cavalry regiments only partially supplied with horses. The latest official returns show that each one of these corps is short of its proper complement of animals. As to the militia, Mr Arnold-Forster uses very vigorous language. An "absolute and scandalous sham" is what he styles that force, basing his description on the fact that the 61,000 available men are utterly unsupplied with transport, are "without cavalry, without field-guns, without anything which is necessary to turn a number of drilled men with the guns into our army." Mr. Arnold-Forster thinks that the public do not at all realise the value and effect of artillery in a modern battle. He is probably right. Sir Charles Dilke, for instance, has apparently not yet grasped the fact that a Goorkha soldier is no more proof against the fire of artillery than a Mahratta sepoy.

We agree with almost every word Mr. Arnold-Forster says as to the unreasonable prejudice displayed by a portion of the public at home against professional men in service matters, and we are very much in sympathy with the view, so often expressed by the most distinguished officers and echoed by Mr. Arnold-Forster, that if the country knew the facts it would not for a moment tolerate the present deficiencies; but we do not think that his plan, exactly as it stands, is practicable. To have an irresponsible Minister of War and a responsible one squabbling before the whole world might have the effect of increasing the efficiency of the Services, but it certainly would not add anything to their dignity. Still there are very few military authorities in the present day who would deprecate the utmost publicity being given to the condition of the Army and the Navy. On this point even Lord Wolseley and Sir Edward Hamley agree. Mr. Arnold-Forster, in his eagerness to magnify the inconveniences of the Parliamentary system, omits to recognize that abuses of a kind happily free from our Services, exist in armies administered on a plan diametrically opposite to ours. It may be that for party purposes a First Lord or Secretary of State for War sometimes conceals what is brought to his notice by the experts whose duty it is to advise him; but after all Mr. Arnold Forster's own article shows that the attempt at "concealment" is not very effectual. Moreover, a military student of his experience must know that in non-parliamentary countries abuses quite as bad as any of those to which he has called attention have been known to exist.

AMONG much interesting information in his report on the Shan States, Mr. J. G. Scott tells us of the existence of two tribes living respectively east and west of the Salween, their country being very inaccessible and consequently but seldom visited by the Cis-Salween Shans. Their Chiefs, who are brothers, were invited by Mr. Hildebrand to the Mone Durbar, but they refused, declaring their preference to remain independent. Few of their roads, Mr. Scott says, are even so good as a bridle track, and the people seem to be very savage, though we are warned that Shan stories of their habits must be accepted with a good deal of reservation. But some of the stories are true, or are believed by Mr. Scott to be true, and his description of them may serve to excite the interest of some enthusiastic member of the British Association, who next year may be led to visit them and read a paper in the Anthropological Section quite as interesting as some which have been read before the meeting just ended. Their ideas of ordnance and other warlike weapons, it appears, is of the most primitive. They use poisoned arrows with bow and blow pipe, and fire-arms appear to be unknown. They dispense with "all clothes but those which are called for rather by rudimentary decency than a desire for warmth," and are also said to be cannibals. This assertion Mr. Scott is inclined to credit only to a limited degree. He appears to believe that they eat their parents "to save them from the misery of old age and as a kind of refinement of the ancestor worship of China and Tonkin." Mr. Scott compares them with the tribes further north, of whom Marco Polo wrote, who are in the habit of killing all strangers, especially eminent ones in order to secure the services of an efficient corps of spirits to defend them. On the contrary, they seem to appreciate the visits of other tribesmen, and not only afford an asylum to the Shan Theinni rebels, but even furnished them with aid to raise disturbances. Mr. Scott concludes that, "apart altogether from motives of humanity, it seems desirable to have some kind of understanding with the Chiefs, especially the most powerful of them, Tong San."

A FIELD for far more veterinary practitioners than the local College can turn out is offered in Upper Burma, where cattle disease has, in many instances, carried off farm stock over and over again, and entirely exhausted the small capital of some of the farmers. The ailment which has never been properly defined is called by the natives cattle-cholera. In some cases the systems were somewhat similar to those of cholera; in others, precisely the reverse—those of acute colic or enteritis. Another variety was absolute inability to eat. The animal "moped about, got daily more emaciated, and eventually died of starvation." From seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the cattle died, a still larger per cent. of buffaloes, while ponies, deer, hog, hares, and even birds have died. All the baggage mules and some of the ponies at Fort Stedman and Mone died "of what the Transport Officers, for want of a better name, was called anthrax," a diagnosis which is described as more convenient than accurate. No Veterinary Surgeon was available either to study or combat the disease and the consequences were most disastrous. The land was but partially tilled, rice plants rotted away in the nurseries, and broad acres now lie fallow. But prospects are brightening, and the existence of the College might be brought before the Chief Commissioner to the advantage of the farmers and the veterinary students.

THE Sind Salt returns show a decrease in the amount excised and imported of over Rs. 10,000 worth—a vast amount in weight, as compared with last year. The consumption per head showed a decrease of seven ounces; but the gross receipts owing to the enhanced rate have been greater by Rs. 75,921. The Acting Commissio

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

The constitution of the new French Chamber it is anticipated will include three hundred and sixty-two Republicans and two hundred and five Oppositionists.

GENERAL BOULANGER LEAVES FOR JERSEY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

General Boulanger with his private secretary started secretly for Jersey last night, rooms being engaged at an hotel there for him.

M. Rochefort and Count Dillon are in London and disapprove of the General's plans.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Violent storms have swept over Great Britain and Ireland this week, causing enormous damage.

Numerous vessels have been wrecked, the land flooded, and many buildings demolished.

The soldiers encamped in the park in Dublin have been flooded out.

Holyhead breakwater pier has been breached by the force of the storm at sea.

THE PETERBORO ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The vacant seat at Peterboro has been won by the Liberal Candidate, Mr. Morton, with a majority of two hundred and fifty votes.

The Liberals throughout the country are jubilant.

THE CESSION OF SARAWAK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Sultan of Sarawak has refused to agree to the transfer of Sarawak on the terms proposed by Lord Knutsford.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION OF MR. MORTON, A GLADSTONIAN LIBERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mr. Morton, a Gladstonian Liberal, was elected at Peterborough in the place of Mr. Fitzwilliam, deceased, Unionist Member, defeating Mr. Purvis, a Unionist Candidate, by 250 votes.

TERRIFIC GALES OFF IRISH AND ENGLISH COASTS.

Terrific gales raged during the last few days off the Irish and English Coasts, doing much damage to property and causing many wrecks.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger is gone to Jersey.

QUEEN NATHALIE.

BELGRADE, Oct. 7.

Queen Nathalie has resolved to face all the results accruing from her visit to the Servian capital, and has assumed an unyielding attitude towards the Government.

She declares she will reject any decision of the ordinary Skuptschina, restricting her right to sojourn in the capital only to the Great Skuptschina. She says she is competent to deal with the question.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

CANEA, Oct. 7.

The situation in Crete has become more acute. Many arrests among the notables have been made.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

At Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Cantonment Bill will probably be passed; and the Official Secrets Bill be introduced.

Mr. Harvey James proceeds shortly on two months' privilege leave, and Mr. Macpherson will act as Secretary in the Legislative Department.

THE UMARIAH COLLIERY.

Negotiations are now in progress between Mr. Robert Miller, representing a syndicate at home, and the Secretary of State for India for the acquisition by the former of the Umariah colliery, in the Central Provinces.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State's orders on the Public Service Commission's report have at last been received in India, and are now in circulation among the members of the Executive Council in the ordinary course of routine. The despatch lays down that there is to be no legislation, it being considered possible to do all that is desired in the way of extending the employment of natives of India in Government service under the existing law.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 8.

A very large public meeting was held here on the 6th instant to elect delegates for the Fifth Indian Congress. Mr. Hubrao, the chairman of our Municipality, presided. Two Mahomedans and eight Hindus were unanimously elected.

BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 8.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The "Pony Hurdles."

Jamboti's Nasib	1
Mr. Dale's Grey Morn	2

SECOND RACE.—"The Belgaum Derby."

Aga Junghi Shah's Sweet William	1
The Chief of Mudhol's Mintmaster	2
Aga Junghi Shah's Narrow Escape	3

Time—1 min. 58 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Club Cup."

Mr. Farmer's Swift	1
S. A. W.'s Miskin } Aga Junghi Shah's Success }	dead heat.

Time—55 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The "Corinthian Stakes.'

Mr. Kook's Magpie	1
Mr. Melton's Moab	2
Mr. Jones 'Darkie	3

Time—1 min. 24 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The "Savantawadi Plate."

Capt. Stisted's Jack-o'-Lantern	1
Mr. Vallentin's Sutlej	2
Mr. Macgregor's Sunset	3

Time—1 min. 13 secs.

THE POONA CRICKET SEASON.

(FROM OUR CRICKETING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

The cricket season may now be considered at an end, though there will doubtless be a few more desultory matches, and stock may now be taken of its results. Now these cannot be considered wholly satisfactory. There were seven out matches played, out of which one was won, two were lost, and four were drawn. The victory was over the Hindoos, the defeats were inflicted by Bombay and the Parsees, the draws were two with Sattara, both in favour of Poona, one with Bombay, and one with Belgaum both much against Poona. Granted that luck was rather against them at Bombay and against the Parsees, and that the team against Belgaum, was not really representative, one victory out of seven matches is not a record to be proud of. A reference to the batting averages appended below will show that there was plenty of strength there, some of the bowling analyses are not so bad, considering the easiness of the wickets. No, the real weakness was in the fielding, and especially the catching. The averages of Poona's opponents and the analysis of several of its bowlers would have been very different had only all easy catches been held. It is very disheartening to slow bowlers, especially to see catches declined like those which gave fresh lives to Gagrat in the Parsee match, Wilkins at Bombay, and Steel at Poona. In bowling much the best results were obtained by Clowes, whose absence in the first two matches, both defeats, was severely felt. It must be remembered, however, that he had an easy task in dealing with the Hindoos, which helped his analysis materially. On Leslie fell the count of the bowling, and if his average is not good, it may be borne in mind that many catches were missed off him, and the same may be said of Metcalf, and, indeed, of most of the others. The averages of eighteen batsmen have been taken, all of whom represented Poona on several occasions, and two sets have been made out, one in all matches, the other in foreign matches, including the Old Cheltonians' match and North and South. In the former Carpenter is easily first, a position he has well earned by his consistent good play throughout, and he is also a good second in the latter. Two centuries and 93 not out were his best contributions. Luard's 33 is the best in foreign matches, two centuries and 52 against the Parsees, the best innings played at Poona this year, swelling his total. The others are too numerous to go over in detail, but taken as a lot they are more than respectable. As regards averages in foreign matches, many owe a great deal to the easy scoring in the Old Cheltonian match, Carpenter, Luard, Page, and Murray especially. On the other hand, those who played against the Parsees and Bombay and in North and South had to encounter far better bowling than those who did not, and those considerations made comparison rather difficult. But, on the whole, with a few exceptions, the averages pretty fairly represent the relative merits of the players. The foreign averages are, of course, the better test, one day match averages, especially if based on a third innings when the match is decided, being very fallacious. Looking at these it will be seen that some good bats have not done themselves justice, Matcalfe and Kilkelly in particular. Cox and Francis, too, should stand better, and how Fitzclarence is at the bottom of both bats is a puzzle, as he is certainly a better bat than several with double his average. There is a startling contrast between Young's two figures, equally unaccountable. Waller should have been played more often in important matches, and so ought Barnes, judging from his performances, but undoubtedly it was not an easy team to choose. Success in out matches set aside, the season was a very good one. Weather better than usual, several close matches, much good play, lots of keen players, these are all essential elements which were conspicuous in 1889, and we only hope that they will not be wanting in 1890 and succeeding years.

BATTING AVERAGES.

IN ALL MATCHES.

	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total.	Average.
Carpenter	22	4	695	38·6
Mowice	9	0	254	28·2
Luard	22	2	533	26·6
Metcalfe	12	1	279	25·3
Murray	19	4	356	23·7
Kilkelly	14	2	268	22·3
Cox	18	1	373	21·8
Francis	15	0	326	21·7
Piers	16	2	293	20·9
Barnes	17	3	281	20·7
Waller	9	1	157	19·6
Page	24	2	389	17·6
Clowes	8	2	103	17·1
Lyttelton	14	3	185	16·8
Young	15	3	196	16·3
Von Donop	17	1	185	11·5
Leslie	21	2	199	10·4
Fitzclarence	17	0	129	7·5

IN FOREIGN MATCHES ONLY.

Carpenter	9	0	275	30·5
Mowice	7	0	176	25·1
Luard	11	1	330	33
Metcalfe	6	1	57	11·3
Murray	5	2	80	26·3
Kilkelly	8	0	93	11·6
Cox	9	1	136	17
Francis	8	0	129	16·1
Piers	5	0	77	15·4
Barnes	5	1	65	16·2
Waller	3	10	59	29·5
Page	11	1	219	21·9
Clowes	5	1	56	14
Lyttelton	9	2	86	12·2
Young	6	1	9	1·7
Von Donop	8	1	87	12·4
Leslie	11	1	76	7·6
Fitzclarence	8	0	58	7·2

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	B	R	M	W	Average for wicket.
Leslie	1,400	561	69	26	21·5
Metcalfe	539	209	23	11	19
Von Donop	264	136	10	6	22·6
Williams	180	103	7	1	103
Luard	175	88	4	2	44
Clowes	801	294	53	25	12·1
Kilkelly	276	119	12	8	14·8
Francis	299	128	16	7	18·2

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.

On Monday last a widow re-marriage was celebrated at the residence of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, between Mr. Krishnarao Madhavrao Chonkar, student of the Grant Medical College, and Sonabai, daughter of Mr. Madhavrao Bachoba Edvankar. Both parties belong to respectable families of the Daivadnya caste. The parents of the bride have themselves taken a leading part in bringing about the marriage. The bride is 15 years old, and is well educated. This is the first and proper marriage of its kind in the Daivadnya community of Bombay. The ceremonies performed on the occasion were in accordance with the true old religious system of the Hindus. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Native, to witness the marriage; among whom were Mr. P. Ryan, Hon. Mr. Telang, Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, Doctors Atmaram Pandurung, Prabhakar, Bhalchundra, Shantaram Vithal, Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, Kelkar, V. N. Pathak, Goculdas Khandas Parekh, Lalshunkar Umiashunkar, and Rai Luxmunsing. One marked feature in the gathering was that many enlightened gentlemen of the Daivadnya community were present, and took much interest in the proceedings.

A PORT TRUST CASE.

CAPTAIN R. W. PHILLIPS appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday to answer to a charge of breach of a Port Trust by-law preferred against him by the Port Trust authorities. Mr. Smith appeared for the Port Trustees, and Mr. Barder defended the accused. Mr. Smith stated that at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening the Kirby Hall, which was lying alongside a wharf, was moved from a crane to its own berth without any sanction, contrary to by-law No. 29, which prohibited this. Mr. Smith said that a message was sent to the officer in charge of Kirby Hall telling him to remain where he was, but he refused to do so. This, Mr. Smith said, caused a great deal of delay to two other ships that were about entering the dock at the time, and caused great confusion and risk of collision. Captain Phillips pleaded not guilty, and evidence was gone into. The case was then postponed till to-day.

In the syllabus of the evening classes to be conducted by the Manchester School Board there is the announcement that in the Technical School, "Brewing will receive a deal of attention, and a practical class for brewers will be a feature in the department."

LIBEL BY ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Parsons, the case of Giffert *vs.* Reckchand Mehta was heard.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed to recover Rs. 1,00,000 from the defendant as damages for libel. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; while the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, for many years past, he had been in the employment and management of various public companies, and for a period of seven years prior to the 31st January and up to the 5th of April, 1888, was secretary and manager of the Hinganghat Mill Company, Limited, and as such kept the minutes of meetings of the directors and shareholders of the company in the proper minute-books. The defendant was and is the chairman of the company. On the 9th April, 1888, at Bombay, the defendant published in the *Bombay Gazette* the following words concerning the plaintiff:—"Hinganghat Mill Company, Limited. Notice is hereby given that G. G. Giffert, Esq. has been dismissed from his office as secretary and manager of the company this 5th day of April, 1888, and that Kesho Shivram, Esq., has been appointed to act as officiating secretary and manager of the company.—RECKCHUND MOHTA, Chairman of the Board of Directors.—Hinganghat, the 5th April 1888."

The plaint proceeded to say that the defendant meant thereby that the plaintiff had been dismissed from the service of the company for misconduct or inefficiency. On the same day and in the same column of the same newspaper in which the libel was published, there were also published by the order and consent of the defendant the following words:—"The Hinganghat Mill Company, Limited—Notice.—The minutes at the last ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company, held on the 27th March last, recorded in the book of proceedings, are not in order. Questions were not decided as required by the articles of association. The chairman declared no resolution being carried out, and the minutes do not bear his signature, consequently the directors do hereby notify that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held on Sunday, the 15th April, 1888, at 1 p.m., at the registered office of the company at Hinganghat to transact the business, same as notified in the annual reports already circulated to decide the question *re* further management of the company, to elect two more directors to make up the maximum number of seven and to fix the remunerations of a director at Rs. 15 for every meeting. By order, Kesho Sheoram, Officiating Secretary and Manager."

The plaint proceeded to say that by the above two advertisements taken together the defendant meant to accuse the plaintiff of having misconducted himself as such secretary and manager by wrongfully and fraudulently entering in the minute-book of the company incorrect minutes of a meeting of the company which had been held on the 27th March, 1888, and many of those who read the two advertisements understood therefrom that such a charge was thereby made against the plaintiff. The publication was false and malicious, and the plaintiff had thereby been lowered in the estimation of those who were acquainted with him and had suffered damage thereby. The plaintiff floated the company, and for upwards of seven years most successfully managed it under very trying difficulties. He had been in particular damaged by the advertisements preventing him from being able to start another spinning mill, or carrying through any such business; or from obtaining employment as secretary to a mill or any other public company. He had been so prevented from establishing a mill in Bombay and the Nagpur districts. The plaintiff accordingly claimed from the defendant one lakh of rupees as damages.

The defendant denied having libelled the plaintiff. As a matter of fact, he said, the plaintiff was dismissed from his office of secretary and manager of the Hinganghat Company; and the plaintiff having therefore had extensive powers of binding the company as secretary and manager, and having so bound the company by contracts made in Bombay and elsewhere, the defendant was entitled to give notice by advertisement of such dismissal. He denied that the advertisement published under his signature was defamatory of the plaintiff. He did not intend to do, and did not do, more than notify the plaintiff's dismissal from the service of the company, though the reason for such dismissal was in fact the conduct of the plaintiff. He also denied that the second advertisement was a libel on the plaintiff. He further denied that, by the two advertisement taken together, he meant to accuse the plaintiff, or that they were understood by the readers as a charge of wrongful and fraudulent conduct on the part of the plaintiff. The purposes of the advertisements were not the accusing of the plaintiff at all, though as a matter of fact, the company and the directors had grave cause of complaint against the plaintiff, which fact the defendant, if necessary, would rely upon. The amount of damage had been purposely and vexatiously fixed at the amount of one lakh of rupees in the hope of frightening the defendant and extorting money from him. The defendant said he would contend that the advertisements complained of were justified by the facts of the case.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General, plaintiff said he was in the habit of giving orders for making contracts for the company, and, among other places in Bombay, the orders having reference *inter alia* to machinery for the extension of the mill. One of the shareholders, named Andover, after the general meeting on the 27th March, had expressed the opinion that the extension was not a good proposal. Witness referred him to the report, stating that the company would pay for it as was set forth in the report. Witness did not tell that he would have to sell the gold he was wearing to pay for it.

His Lordship: I do not quite see the drift of this.

The Advocate-General replied that he was going to show that the meeting broke up in regular confusion after a violent scene between Mr. Giffert and the shareholders.

Cross-examination continued: Witness stated that when the discussion was over he told the shareholders that those who were against the report should hold up their hands, and four of them did so. He then told Reckchand that four were against it and eight in its favour. He concluded that those who did not hold up their hands were in favour of it. Those persons whom he had considered as having approved the report had since taken exception to it. He first ascertained this on the 5th April. The minutes of the meeting were translated. Reckchand refused to sign them, and said the shareholders disapproved of the proceedings at the meeting. Reckchand said before that meeting broke up the shareholders asked him not to sign. Witness acted on the minutes as if they had been signed, although they were not signed. He did not send to England the next day to stop the machinery coming. But he did write stating that they were not unanimous as to the extension. He could not have stopped the machinery because none had been ordered. His object in writing was to inform the manufacturers that he could not give the order because the shareholders were not unanimous as to the extension. Witness did not anticipate any opposition to the report. The report was not printed or circulated till after the meeting. He would swear that the draft of it was not sent to Nagpore before the meeting. He had it printed after the chairman had refused to sign the minutes, and it was sent to all the shareholders. He had tried to establish a mill at Nagpore, and had formed a board of promoters, but he was not successful. None of them had refused to go on with it, as far as he was aware, because of the advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*. He did not know whether any of his supporters took in the *Bombay Gazette*, but he knew that it was taken in the library there. Why, they said, they did not go on was because they were not sufficiently advanced to conduct a mill of 40,000 spindles. In the Nagpore Mill he was prepared to put in one lakh of rupees, the total capital to be seven lakhs. He also suggested the starting of a mill at Rajnangaon, but he did not get together a board of promoters there. The Raja had addressed him on the subject, and witness had answered the letter which was replied to by the Raja, who said that witness's terms would be arranged hereafter. The next thing witness heard was that the Raja had entered into an arrangement with somebody in Bombay for the raising of the mill. As far as witness knew, however, nothing had yet been done in the matter.

Did the Raja or the Dewan tell you that they would not go on in consequence of the advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*?

Witness: They did not tell me so; the advertisement appeared in April, and my negotiations began in July.

Did any person say he would not join the company because they had read the advertisement in the *Gazette*?—I do not remember. One man at Kamptee said he would not join because my name was in Court.

In answer to further questions witness said he tried to get employment in the Goculdas Mill at Jubbulpore immediately after his dismissal. Witness signified his willingness to become manager of the mill on certain conditions, one of which was that he should have a seat on the directorate. To this they did not agree and the negotiations fell through. At this time no advertisement had appeared in the *Gazette*.

The Advocate-General:—Has anybody at all ever given as a reason for not entering into business relations with you the appearance of these advertisements?—No, nobody on his own account. I have been told that I should find it very difficult to do business after the appearance of the advertisements.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling, witness explained that he never entered in the minutes that the annual report was sanctioned. The directors always approved of the report before he sent it round to the shareholders. They were entered very minutely into the business. The last report that was to go out in 1888 was approved of by the directors. They had at first disapproved of his first report, stating that they would raise additional capital, and suggested that the defendant should advance the money, and witness altered the report accordingly with the sanction of the directors. Although good men of business, the directors had no knowledge of conducting a public meeting. Witness was chairman for a year, and what he did was done with the sanction of the directors. Whatever was to be done witness always informed the directors before he transacted the business.

Had the extensions to the mill been paid out of the capital or profits?—Out of the profits. We borrowed the money, and repaid it out of the profits. The extensions going on in March were to be carried on the same way.

So no new capital had been necessary?—No.

You say the directors had agreed to the extensions?—Yes, and they every day saw the extensions going on as they lived there. I used to report on the extensions from time to time.

Did Bansilal, manager, ever refer to the advertisement in the *Gazette*?—Yes, he did. He said when you get out of Court I will talk about the proposals.

How did he refer to it?—He said he had seen it in the *Bombay Gazette*, and thought it very curious that the defendant should have put it in. He also said he would not do anything with me till I get out of Court.

What did people, who wanted to employ you, say about the advertisement?—No one to whom I applied ever referred to the advertisement.

What did Reckchand say after he refused to sign the minutes?—He said he would come back and sign it.

Cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Latham, witness could not fix the approximate time when he saw the advertisement. He could not recollect every word, but remembered there was something in it about dismissal.

What was the like who brought it?—He was more like a Hindoo; he was dressed as a native.

Mrs. Giffert was then called, and examined by Mr. Starling, said she saw the meeting of shareholders which was held in March 1888. She saw it from a private room, which was next to the meeting room, through the door, and recollected the unanimous adoption of the report. Witness also bore testimony of Reckchund's saying he would sign the minutes after his return.

In cross-examination by Mr. Latham witness asserted that she noticed four hands held up during the meeting. She did not hear there was any discussion about signing the minutes.

Mr. Starling then put in evidence taken on commission given by Moreshwar Gopal, a clerk, and others with regard to the meeting which has been referred to.

The Judge said he did not think that the meaning of the two advertisements, taken together, was that given to them in the plaint. But his lordship thought that the use of the word dismissed must be justified.

Mr. Latham said there was not a single word in the advertisement, which could be said to reflect upon plaintiff so as to constitute a libel. This was a civil case; and the first advertisement, which referred to the dismissal was true, because, in fact, the plaintiff was dismissed. The second advertisment was only a notice to the shareholders to attend another meeting that was called. The publication of the word "dismissed" in large letters was an act of the printer, not of the defendent. It was not directed or authorised by the defendant, and showed no animus on his part as alleged for the plaintiff. The company had a perfect right, the learned counsel urged, for the protection of their own interests to advertise the fact of the dismisal in Bombay. The plaintiff had had his decree for Rs. 5,000 as damages in the Central Provinces, and he was merely trying here to recover the same damages over again. The earned counsel cited several English cases, submitting that in a case like this the claim for damages must be rejected. The learned counsel tried to show by referring to the evidence that the dismissal was in no way the result of pre-existing malice on the part of the defendant. On the question of damages, the learned counsel said the amount sued for was absurdly high. To get anything he must show that he had suffered any special damage. His friends did not shun him for the libel, and Mr. Drennan said it did not lower him in his estimation. It was clear he had not made out that he had suffered any damage.

Mr. Latham said a telegram had been received from the defendant to say that he was coming down to Bombay, and he should like to examine him. The learned counsel read the *de bene esse* examinations regarding the minutes being inaccurate.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered:—

To 1st Battalions: Captain Clarke, Worcestershire Regiment; and Lieutenants Hawker, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Maxwell, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

To 2nd Battalions: Captain Johnston, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieutenants Davis, Royal Sussex Regiment, Malcolmson and Pilleau, Royal West Surrey Regiment, and Macgregor, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The following officers come out as probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants Brown, Royal West Kent Regiment; Ford, Royal Irish Regiment; Lynn, Liverpool Regiment; Sandford, Royal Artillery; Pigon, Hampshire Regiment; Lindsay, West India Regiment; Prince, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and Johnstone, Northamptom Regiment.

Brigade-Surgeon Waters, Medical Staff, proceeds home shortly for retirement.

Lieutenant Gilbert, Royal Sussex Regiment, remains at home for depot duty.

Captain Ricardo, 17th Lancers, has been granted leave to England for one year on private affairs.

A French military writer in a military journal writes on the subject of melinite:—"Our shells for field artillery, as well as those for our forts and siege guns, are charged with melinite. What melinite is we do not know, and if we did know we would be very careful not to tell. All that can be said is that melinite is composed of melted picric acid. Our artillerists have perfected the discovery and have made melinite a tractable product, the effects of which were fully demonstrated at some experiment at the Fort of Malonaison in 1886. Melinite is so safe that in three years only one accident has occurred, and that arose at the Arsenal of Belford. There has never been an accident in drawing the charges nor one from bursting in the gun. What will become of a fortification in face of this redoubtable agent? Some think and say they are doomed; others, like General Brailmont, recommend the use of armoured circular forts. It is said that the shell will glance off these without doing any damage; but experiments at Chalons have shown that turrets enjoy no immunity against a close and continuous fire."

H. M. THE QUEEN will reside at Balmoral until the 26th of November, and then return to Windsor. During the absence of the Court extensive work has been done at the Castle. The Prince and Princess Christian and daughters will not return from Germany to Cumberland Lodge until November.

THE letters which have lately appeared regarding privilege leave, remarks our Allahabad contemporary, show that a good deal of feeling exists as to the date from which such leave has to be counted. At present an officer's leave begins from the day on which he is struck off duty in his station, and this without the least consideration as to whether he is within five hours or five days of the port of departure for Europe. He may have only two months in which to visit Europe, and if he chances to be in Burma, or on the confines of Assam, or at some distant point on the North-West Frontier, he must needs sacrifice many days "out of the sixty" in journeying to and from Bombay or Karachi. The officer who is quartered at or near these seaport towns can start for home straight away and so time his return as to lose little or nothing of his leave. What is now asked is that privilege leave should begin to count only from the actual day of sailing and should end with the arrival again in port. This would be only a small concession, and as great liberality is shown in the matter of "joining time" when civil officers are transferred from one post to another, there can be nothing extraordinary in changing the present regulations. The new rule should apply to all departments, civil as well as military, Bombay and Karachi being made the ports from which the leave should count. If a Sunday mail departure is decided upon, yet another day will be lost in the case of Bombay, as many must needs arrive on Saturday to transact their business with their agents or bankers. The case seems a strong one, and as the State would really suffer but little in pocket, the concession might well be granted.

LORD REAY AT SIMLA.

THE past week has been one of undilated gaiety at Simla, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, and should it not be so when such distinguished guests as Lord and Lady Reay have to be entertained? Invitations kept pouring in for this or that picnic, dinner, and dance, and real hard work it was to keep engagements. The great event, and one which had been the subject of talk for many days beforehand, was the Ball given by the Viceroy's Staff, but has it not been faithfully and fully chronicled? Those who enjoyed the privilege of being present were simply enchanted with the lovely decorations and the hearty welcome given by the most courteous of hosts. Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and Lord and Lady Reay were present. He of Bombay seemed to have forgotten for the time being the cares of his little Kingdom, and enjoyed himself thoroughly. Of the cotillon it is impossible to speak too highly. The manner in which Lady Streatfeild and Captain Pakenham hunted up the dancers at one end of the room, and Miss Elles and Captain Harbord at the other, allowed no one to escape. All were compelled to come forward. A fair songstress as well known in Calcutta as in Simla was the first to hold the looking-glass, while a member of the fourth estate came up for approval, only, alas, to be rejected. Then followed a dozen or so more, until at last the right man turned up, one of the genial hosts. Another lady took the glass, and then the Commander-in-Chief, the only member of the sterner sex who was accorded the privilege, was besieged by the fair ones. His Excellency passed in review some half dozen before he issued his final orders.

The presents were both numerous and pretty. The models of the Eiffel Tower will long serve to call in remembrance—though no outward or visible sign is required—*the* ball of the season.

Next day a picnic was given on a spur just above the Annandale race-course. Here the hosts of the previous evening were met, fresh as paint, as if they had not had a hard night's work,—a hearty welcome on their lips for all. Under a shamiana the guests sat—high above them were the surrounding hills—one of which was crowned with that splendid building the Viceregal Lodge—below them the beauties of the Glen and of the valleys. A lovelier spot could not have been chosen. Lord Reay was unfortunately unable to be present, but his consort was there. After full justice had been done to the repast, photographs of the party were taken by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, and from what a correspondent tells me, I believe they will be most successful.

Talking of photographs reminds me of a picture I have seen, which deserves to be mentioned with the greatest praise. The scene is laid in a drawing-room—whist is the game, and the players are the Acting Home Secretary, Sir Edward Buck, his nephew, and another gentleman. The picture was taken instantaneously by flash light at ten o'clock at night, and the results are marvellous. The natural attitude of the players—the cards on the table, and those seen in the hand of one of the party (by the way he does hold bad ones), the room itself, are all the most eloquent testimonials the artist, Mr. Robert Hotz, photographer of Simla, could possibly wish to obtain. The congratulations which poured upon him on this, his first attempt I believe, are most thoroughly deserved. He was asked to take the Viceroy's dinner party in honour of Lord Reay in the same way, but unfortunately the hall was found unsuitable. I am not quite sure, but I think a party at Snowdon was taken by the flash light. At any rate, Mr. Hotz is bound to be in great request during the remaining few weeks of the season, and I fully expect to see nearly the whole of Simla photographed while sitting over its dessert.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA VS. COORLA C. CLUB.

A CRICKET MATCH was played at Parel on the 4th instant, resulting in a win for the former by 41 runs. Slight rain fell at the close of the Gymkhana's innings, and continued during the second innings of Coorla, who were enabled to score more freely owing to the wet ground and ball. The following are the scores:—

COORLA C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F H Major b Sawyers	2	not out	0
C M Doctor b Lynn	8	b Lynn	0
B D Mody b Sawyers	13		
P C Major run out	2		
D M Daboo l-b-w Sawyers	0	not out	26
D D Mody c Smith b Lynn	0		
R B Dordy b Sawyers	0		
R N Jussawalla not out	6	b Pennock	7
Kuter run out	0		
Kiranjee c and b Lynn	0	c Allison b Pennock	9
Kapadia b Sawyers	0		
Extras	6		
Total	37	Total	42

PAREL GYMKHANA.

T Lynn b Kiranjee	7
C Lillywhite b Jussawala	1
A N Sawyers b Jussawala	0
G Seaford b Kiranjee	0
G F Pennock not out	30
W J Twiss b Kiranjee	13
J J Allison b Jussawala	1
T Smith b Kiranjee	0
A Munro b Mody	10
R Selkirk st Major b Kuter	4
A Righton b Jussawalla	2
Extras	10
Total	78

G. I. P. R. PAREL GYMKHANA VS. MAHIM RIPON C. C.

The G. I. P. R. Parel Gymkhana engaged in another match on Saturday with the Mahim Ripon C. C., when the former were again successful in winning by seven runs on the first innings:—

PAREL GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T Lynn c Massani b Satin	19	c Satin b Bhundari	5
C Lillywhite run out	0	b Daruwalla	0
A N Sawyers c Bundari b Satin	2	b Tapia	14
G Seaford b Satin	0	b Daruwalla	0
J F Pennock b Satin	6	c Mistryb Massani	12
N J Twiss b Satin	6	b Tapia	1
J J Allison c & b Daruwalla	1	b Tapia	0
T Smith b Daruwalla	0	c Bhundari b Massani	17
A Munro c Mody b Satin	3	c Satin b Massani	3
R Selkirk not out	2	b Satin	1
A Righton c & b Daruwalla	0	not out	1
Extras	6	Extras	11
Total	45	Total	65

MAHIM RIPON C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Maistry c b Lynn	0	c Selkirk b Sawyers	1
Bhundari c Seaford b Lynn	9	c Lillywhite b Lynn	15
Massani b Sawyers	0	b Sawyers	0
N Mogralia b Sawyers	0	not out	0
Tapia D B not out	18	b Sawyers	2
Satin st Seaford b Lynn	1	b Sawyers	0
B Daruwalla c & b Sawyers	1		
F Daruwalla c Selkirk b Lynn	0	b Sawyers	5
Mody b Lynn	0	b Lynn	1
Erani run out	2	b Sawyers	3
Daji b Lynn	3		
Extras	4		
Total	38	Total	27

BYCULLA YOUNG MEN'S C. C. VS. BANDORA HINDOO C. C.

A match was played at Danda on Saturday between the above teams, resulting in a victory for the former by five runs. The Byculla men having won the toss sent in their opponents to bat to the bowling of Traill and Cowell, who were in excellent form with the ball. The batting of Macfarlane and Rapose also deserves mention. The fielding of the Hindoos on the whole was very creditable, so was the bowling of Modak. The Hindoos scored 41 runs, whilst their opponents put in 46, thus defeating them by five runs.

MRS. CLEVELAND, the wife of America's ex-President, is said to let nothing interfere with her writing of a daily letter to her mother in Buffalo.

IT is interesting to read what a Canadian commercial paper has to say on the great strike. The *Halifax Critic* is a journal devoted to commerce, manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. "So general," it says, "is the movement, that premeditation might be suspected, but it is more probably imitation and the perception of an opportunity to make the power of the labouring classes felt. In this, if it be their object they will, no doubt, achieve a signal success, and the experience of a great power will, no doubt, not be without its effect in the future." We are not, however, in such desperate straits as the *Critic* imagines, when it says, "Every trade is paralysed, and the four millions of people which London contains will, if the strike continue, be reduced to a condition of desperation."

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

INSPECTOR SAUNDERS was informed yesterday morning by a Siddee woman, named Jaina, that her mistress, named Zara, had been murdered in a house at Peer Khan Lane. He immediately proceeded thither, and found that the woman's story was only too true. Zara was a woman of the unfortunate class, and had been on terms of intimacy with an Arab horsedealer, named Aga Koochik Aga Bazourk, for some time past. She had advanced him some money, to the extent of about Rs. 1,000, and had been lately pressing him for its repayment, as she intended proceeding to Persia, her native country, where she had left a daughter. Aga Koochik called on her at her residence in Chindee Bazaar, early in the day, and had seen a Mahomedan in her company, a fact which displeased him. At all events she thought it displeased him, for, accompanied by her servant, Jaina, she went to his room at Peer Khan Lane. Shortly after her arrival, Jaina, who was sitting in an empty room, heard her mistress and Aga Koochik quarrelling. She tried to pacify them and succeeded. Aga Koochik then sent out for some brandy, and giving Zara some, drank himself a pint of the fiery liquid at a draught. From what followed it seemed as if Aga Koochik had a set idea of revenging himself on his mistress for her inconstancy. Very shortly after the liquor had been drunk, the two began to quarrel again, this time coming to blows. Jaina again ran into the room to separate the parties, when Aga Koochik kicked her in the stomach, which knocked her down. He then took up a knife which was lying on a box close at hand, and stabbed Zara when Jaina ran down the stairs into the street calling out that her mistress was being murdered. Zara was also heard to call out "Murder" two or three times, and suddenly the cry ceased. A large crowd had assembled in the street below, but no one dared to go up, and a few minutes afterwards Aga Koochik was seen to come downstairs and calmly walk away. Jaina called out that he had committed murder, but no one would interfere with him, and he went away. The crowd then dispersed, and Jaina appears to have gone away somewhere, keeping her own counsel, till about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when, as already stated, Inspector Saunders and his assistants went to the scene of the alleged murder. The room in which the murder was committed is a small one, about fourteen feet square, at the extreme end of the first floor of a chawl, three or four storeys high, inhabited chiefly by the murderer's own countrymen. Beyond an old writing-table, and a large box there is no furniture in it. This box is placed near a window which looks on to the main road leading to the gaol, and is the box on which the servant said the knife was placed with

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE attendances at the various sections of the British Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne have been very numerous. The success of this year's meeting was practically secured on Thursday (12th ult.), when the returns showed an attendance of over 2,300; but the figures seem to show that the two previous visits of the Association to Newcastle have not been improved upon. We give abstracts of three of the more important of the many papers dealt with :—

OUR TRADE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., read a paper on "British and Russian Commercial Competition in Central Asia." His object was to show that within the expense of territory commonly so described, and which might be defined as extending from the Caspian on the west to Chinese Turkestan and Kashgaria on the east, and from the Persian Gulf and India on the south of the Aral Sea and Siberia on the north, the existing trade routes, many of them of immemorial antiquity, were, in the main, passing from British to Russian control, or were being superseded by new routes favourably aligned to Russian, and unfavourably disposed for British commerce; that markets were every year being shut to the British and opened to the Russian merchant; that money, in fine, was being taken from the pockets of Bombay and Manchester, and transferred to the pockets of Nijni, Novgorod, and Moscow. An economic policy of trade protection for native produce and manufactures, and cumulative burdens upon foreign trade, had for some time been a cardinal principle of Russian statesmanship. For the execution of this policy on a large scale, the Central Asian conquests of Russia which had been comprised within a period of little more than twenty years, had lately suggested to her the unequalled and long-desired opportunity. Whatever might have been the primary motives which impelled her to those regions and of whatever character might be her sway over the conquered territories, she had never lost sight of possibilities that, limited on the European side by land and handicapped by sea, the opening of which she stood in such sore need, might be found in the boundless steppes and almost untapped resources of Central Asia. The extraordinarily rapid conquest of these regions, their own more rapid consolidation into the corpus of the Muscovite Empire, and finally, the easy intercommunication achieved by means of the Transcaspian Railway, built for strategical objects, but securing, at the present, commercial purposes of unsuspected magnitude, had within the last few years placed in the hands of Russia the power of gratifying her long-cherished ambition, had given her the industrial command of a new continent, and had established her in a position where she had only one rival—Great Britain—and where she could confront that rival, not as hitherto, but at a positive advantage. Without, however, discussing the development of the strictly Russian possessions, Mr. Curzon proceeded to describe the trading encroachments of Russia on the Khanates, Afghanistan, and Persia, showing that the foreign trade of each of those regions was becoming increasingly Russian and diminishingly British; that the arteries through which commerce showed a tendency to percolate were in danger of being finally absorbed by Russia; and that strenuous and immediate efforts were required to retain for this country, not her supremacy—for that was gone—but at least a share in the profits of Central Asian trade. The bearing of the Transcaspian Railway on this change was particularly dwelt upon. In concluding his paper, Mr. Curzon said :—It only remains for me to sum up what I have advanced, and to suggest the steps that should be taken by British commerce, either to extend its operations, to recover its influence, or to guard against extinction. I have shown that in the Khanate of Bokhara, Russia, by means of the Transcaspian Railway, has acquired a complete monopoly of the native markets. It is as impossible for England to enter into any independent commercial relations with the Amir of Bokhara as it would be for Russia to make a similar arrangement with the Maharajah of Kashmir. The utmost that we can do is to assist the Indian transit trade through Afghanistan by prevailing upon Abdurrahman Khan to lighten the extravagant dues imposed by his officers of Customs. I have not, however, much faith in this remedy, and I look upon the trade of Bokhara as lost. I have shown that, in Afghanistan, British commerce is not making the headway that might be expected in the south, and is suffering from Russian competition in the north. I should like myself to see Great Britain exercise a greater commercial control over what I cannot call a feudatory State, because that vassal, so far from paying, is paid by us, but over a State, which is admittedly and solely under the suzerainty of this country, and from which we are entitled to demand substantial returns for our outlay and immense responsibilities. I should like to see, on the Indian side, railways pushed further into Afghanistan, certainly as far as Candahar, and, possibly, as far as Cabul. Our British ascendancy in that country is far more likely to be perpetuated by such methods than by intermittent campaigns, or even by lakhs of rupees. Lastly, in Persia, I have shown that, while Russian ascendancy in Khorassan is at present balanced by British ascendancy in the south, yet that in the western and northern zones of influence, British trade is declining, and Russian trade is progressing. In those cases our share of the spoils may, to some extent, be revindicated by the bestowal of greater attention upon the tastes and fashions of our personal customers, and by the employment of trained middlemen or brokers, speaking the native language and understanding native customs, who should both supply the English manufacturers with information, and facilitate the discharge of business on the spot. But in Persia as elsewhere, our control is only to be retained and fortified over the south, and projected into the east and west by the new and bloodless weapon of nations —viz., the extension of communication by rail. The principal trade routes of the Orient are marked out by physical conditions, and by immemorial usage; but those who aspire to their control must realise that though the routes remain the same, the methods have changed. Caravans are doomed, and goods wagons drawn by steam must take their place. It is to her quick realisation of this fact that Russia owes the extraordinary success that is now attending her commerce in Central Asia, and that has swollen her export over her Asiatic border from £2,470,000 in 1884, to £3,530,000 in 1886; and her imports over the same frontier from £3,620,000 in 1884, to £4,530,000 in 1886. The lesson she has taught us in Transcaspia and the Khanates we should apply in Persia. British trade with Khorassan can only be recovered, with Teheran can only be extended, and with Ispahan can only be permanently secured, by the introduction into Central and Southern Persia of a railway system connecting the principal towns in communication either with the ports or the Gulf, or, as is even more desirable, with the existing British railway in Beluchistan. This line supplies the natural starting point from which a railroad could be pushed forward principally into Seistan—a region of great potential fertility—and continued thence to Kerman, Yezd, and Ispahan, which might also be approached by improved road communication from Shustar on the Karun, and perhaps ultimately be connected by road with Kermanshah and Teheran. This is an ambitious, but it is both a practicable and a pacific policy. I see no reason why, if the attention of the people of this country be drawn to the critical condition of British commerce in Central Asia, and if they can be convinced, as is easily done, of the value and importance of its maintenance and extension, they should not merely acquiesce in, but insist upon, a policy that is directly devoted to the ends I have described, and that would unquestionably be fraught both with profit to ourselves and with blessings to the peoples of the East. Sir G. Baden-Powell, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Curzon, said there were two reasons for the decrease of British trade in Central Asia. One was positive and the other negative. The positive reason was the railway enterprise of Russia, and the negative the unfortunate revolutions in Afghanistan. He believed, however, that prosperity in Russia would benefit England, because it must never be forgotten that we had a large amount of money invested in the enterprises of that country. Sir F. De Winton seconded the motion, and it was carried.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Mr. R. S. Gundry, in a paper on "Industrial and Commercial Progress in China," sketched the leading features of Chinese industry and commerce in so far as they concern, and have been affected by foreign enterprise. Beginning to move at a time when she had been defeated in a foreign war, China's first efforts were to provide herself with the warlike material which experience had shown her to be so powerful. Hence the early construction of arsenals and steamers. The beginnings of telegraphy and the acceptance in principle of railways were due also, in a measure, to warlike stress in connection with Kulja and Tongking. And mining was recognised largely as a means of providing for all this additional expenditure. But imperfection of knowledge, jealousy of foreign supervision, and a disorganised condition of finance which involves venality and harassing taxation, retard a progressive movement, to which the literati who constitute the mind of the nation are still as a body disinclined. The Imperial finances, too, have been strained by a series of wars, rebellions, and disasters; and distrust of their officials prevents native capitalists from investing money in enterprises with which the officials persist in meddling. The great staples of tea and silk are severely menaced by the competition of India and Ceylon in the one case, and of Southern Europe in the other; and the Chinese are slow to accept improved methods of preparation which would enable them to hold their own. China tea is heavily handicapped also by taxation, in competition with its duty-free rival. Fiscal hindrances, imperfect communications, and consequent cost of transport have much to do with the slow development of trade. But the wide prevalence of domestic industry, and difficulties of exchange caused by the demonetisation of silver, tend also to check the anticipated growth of demand for our manufactures. There seems every prospect that more railways will shortly be constructed and that machinery will be tentatively admitted for purposes of industrial manufacture. But much time, a more widespread desire for progress, and radical financial reform will be required before China is likely to rival Japan in the completeness of its transformation.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

Colonel Mark S. Bell, V.C., R.E., read a paper on "The Great Central Asian Trade Route from Peking to Kulja and Semirechensk and to Yarkand and India," of which the following is an abstract :—Kashgaria is reached from Peking by the Ala-shan or generally speaking, desert camel route, via Kwei-wha-cheng and Barkul, and the Wei Valley route, a cart-road leading through Pau-ting-fu, capital of Chili; Tai-yuen-fu, capital of Shan-si; Si-nan-fu, capital of Shen-si; Lan-chow-fu, that of Kansuh and Hami, crossing the Gobi desert between An-si-chow and this latter place. The route would be classified by the Chinese into stages as below, and would be each assumed to take eighteen days of travel—*i.e.*, Peking to Tai-nen-fu, 375 miles; Tai-yuen-fu to Si-nan-fu, 438 miles; Si-nan-fu to Lan-chow-fu, 449 miles; Lan-chow-fu to Su-chow, 482 miles; Suchow to Hami, 418 miles; and thence onwards, Hami to Hung-miot-za, 408 miles; Hung-miot-za to Ili, 400 miles; Hami to Karashahar, 420 miles; Hung-miot-za to Karashahar, 256 miles; Karashahar to Aksu, 373 miles; Aksu to Kashgar, 311 miles. Few Europeans have traversed this route since the days when the conquests of Ghenghis Khan and his successors opened Asia to the inspection of Christendom, and none have done so in its entirety since the Mahomedan rebellion in the north-west of China before 1887, when the reader of this paper did so. After describing the route through Shan-si to Si-nan-fu, and touching upon lateral communications and the mineral and agricultural resources of the districts traversed, the commercial importance of the Wei Valley is dwelt upon, and it is shown how this centre of gravity and of resistance of Mid-China is cut off from the rest of the empire by mountainous or hilly regions at present most difficult to traverse. The routes possible to be followed by railways are reviewed, and the necessity of this rapid communication to China, if she desire to retain possession of her north-west provinces and Kashgaria, is pointed out. From Si-nan-fu the route turns to the north-west and leaves the fertile loess valley of the Wei to traverse the once fertile but now devastated and depopulated hills and valleys of Shen-si and Kansuh to the confines of the Gobi desert at An-si-chow. The description of the route, which crosses passes elevated 10,000ft., is followed by that of the Gobi route to Hami. In conjunction with them are considered the lateral communications, resources of the district in coal, &c., and the inhabitants both of this wedge of cultivation, held by the Chinese in the past as a means of gaining access into Central Asia, and of its lateral mountains and deserts. The importance of this bottle-shaped portion of Kansuh, the one and only natural route between the extreme east and the extreme west, as a means of communication between Central Asia and Mid-China, is pointed out, and its fitness for a railway route and its influence over such on our Chinese trade discussed. From Hami the route over the Tian-shan to Barkul and through this range and along its northern glacis slopes to Hung-miot-za is described, as well as the falling away of this great range here, and the natural access that at this point exists between the Tian-shan-peh-lu and the Tian-shan-nan-lu—*i.e.*, the two great historical routes from Hami to the north and south of the Tian-shan range. This section of the Central Asian trade route and of the Tian-shan range with its arid deserts and paradises of oases has not been previously described in detail. An account of the Tian-shan-peh-lu and Nan-lu is followed by a few remarks on the routes into Russian Turkistan and Ladakh from Kashgar and Yarkand. As China is of interest to Great Britain as a possible military ally in the future and as a present certain and important commercial one, the study of the political geography of the country traversed by this most important cart route of the past and coming railway one in the future is a very necessary one to our Eastern interests, and requisite to enable us to foresee coming events and to mould them to our advantage. As an incentive to this study the paper on this trade route has been prepared. A short summary of the various sections of the route as traversed is here given :—From Pekin the route runs over the great plains of Chi-li for seven days (218 miles) to Whailu, and thence for five days over the hills separating Chi-ili from Shan-si, about 130 miles broad and passing over heights of 4,500ft. to Tai-yuen-fu. This belt of hills, of loess, extends from the Nan-kow Pass on the Pekin-Kalgan road in a south-west direction to the Yellow River, and is crossed by carts only at this crossing-point, and on the Tung-kwan-Honan route—*i.e.*, the Yellow River route. The hills are cut up into numberless ravines, and in them it is difficult to move anywhere off a few tracks. Shan-si, now traversed, is rich in coal and iron, but does not grow enough grain for its own consumption. Between Tai-yuen-fu and Si-nan-fu the valley roads are similar to those over the loess hills, and a difficult range, at the Ham-sin-ling pass, elevated 4,000ft., is crossed between the Tai-yuen-fu and Ping-yang-fu basins. The roads are but deep gullies, 8ft. to 10ft. wide and 30ft to 50ft. deep, for miles. They are practically suited for one line of traffic only; there is not a metalled road in the country. Shen-si produces abundance of grain. For days around Si-nan-fu the traveller passes through one vast wheat-field. From Si-nan-fu, capital of Shen-si, to Lan-chow-fu, capital of Kansuh, 450 miles, the road passes over a difficult, hilly country, over heights of 8,000ft. and 10,000ft., and being during the greater part of the time at an elevation of 6,000ft. to 7,000ft. The road is at times a fine highway, at others a deep gully; its inclines are steep; the greater part of the country is depopulated and its villages destroyed; a few of the walled towns have alone escaped the Mahomedan rebellion. No confidence has returned to the people, for it is fourteen years since the rebellion ceased and the land is still untilled; the Mahomedans, braver than the Heathen Chinee, are feared by them. These considerations give some idea of the present weak connection that exists between China and Khansuh. Between Lan-chow-fu and Su-chow, 482 miles, the road twice passes over heights of 8,000ft. to 9,000ft. by easy and gradual ascents and descents. For a part of this distance only it passes through a narrow strip of cultivation; for the rest it runs over a barren plain or among low hills. An easy road through a very devastated country leads to An-si-chow bordered by the Naushan Mountains and the desert occupied by Tibetans and Mongols; the Chinese occupy the narrow intervenings trip, which consists of cultivated stretches, desert and grazing grounds. The Gobi for 200 miles is almost an absolute desert; water can, however, be readily obtained and is often close to the surface, and springs occur apparently at intervals of twenty to thirty miles in any direction. The route could be readily stocked with grass from Hami, but carters prefer to carry chopped straw and grain. The water is brackish but wholesome. At Hami, a rich oasis of no size, the two cart ruts from Si-nan-fu open out into four, two going to Kulja, 800 miles, and two to Kashgar, 1,200 miles. Here also a good camel road joins in from Peking, distant by it 1,255 miles, it passes through desert chiefly to Kwei-hwa-cheng, and supplies have to be carried. Barkul, the Chinese Pa-li-kul, is reached from Hami in three days over a pasture country beyond the pass over the Tian-shan, elevated 9,000ft.; thence for 130 to 140 miles the Tian-shan is traversed by an easy cart track, leading through natural valleys, with good pasture here and there, but otherwise all desert. On leaving the hills, to Hung-miot-za or Urumtsi, 200 miles, a few towns are met with, and at intervals desert, pasture, and most fertile oases alternate. The oases are in part occupied only; the towns and villages are in ruins, and rank grasses choke many of the fields. Hung-miot-za is now the capital of Kashgaria, or the Sin-kiang or New Province, formed to include Kashgaria, Outer Kansuh, Ili, Zungaria, &c., and extending to the Russian border and Mongolia. Here the Chinese have concentrated their chief military strength, and are building a new city. Hence the cart road leads on to Ili, 400 miles. From Urumtsi the Tian-shan range was recrossed to Toksun, a remarkable depression in Central Asia elevated about 350ft., by an easy pass; country, generally desert; from Toksun a hilly country is passed through, heavy for carts; road over sand and shingle, chiefly desert for 140 to 150 miles, before the oasis of Karashahar is reached, the natural eastern limit of Kashgaria; to its west lies the difficult pass leading to Khur or Khorlia, thirty-three miles off, whence it is 340 to 350 miles to Aksu, the country between consisting of much desert, a little pasture land, with oases at intervals. A China boy from Chifu at Karashahar delivered himself of the opinion that "Sin-kiang no belong first chop piecie place"; it improves westwards, for several of the oases, Khur, Kuchar, Bai, &c., are of size, and in them grain is plentifully grown, and fruits and milk in all its varieties abound. Aksu is an important trade centre, but a most filthy town, and here Indian merchants are first met with. From Aksu to Kashgar the country consists of forests, deserts, and oases, some of the latter of size. Mosquitoes were in myriads between Toksun and Karashahar, and nearly killed the horses, and here the stretches of forest, some thirty to fifty miles deep, must be rushed at night, for from dawn till dusk horse-flies occupy them in millions. At Kashgar the Russian Consul makes a good show with an escort of fifty Cossacks, and his presence there is looked upon as the first step towards the annexation of Kashgaria by Russia; the Turks do not favour the Russians, but would not fight for the Chinese. They are a gone-by people, and can never hope for independence; their possible future dependent position on Russia may, however, be an eventful one. A fertile country connects Kashgar and Yarkand, and from the latter town, the chief centre of Indian trade, caravans reach Leh in a month; horses have to be trained for this hill route, which is well frequented notwithstanding its difficulties and the loss of ponies that takes place; both are remediable, and should be remedied, for to pack-animals it is a veritable passage through the vale of the shadow of death in its present state.

Mr. Howorth, M. P., said he confessed that, while no one could too strongly denounce the conduct and policy of individual Russian commanders, he conceived that every advance made by Russia in Central Asia had been a huge and permanent gain to civilisation. A great many of those advances had been absolutely justified. A nation which had on its frontiers a number of nomadic and predatory tribes was obliged to enlarge its frontiers. It was inevitable that these frontier tribes should be eventually brought within the sphere of action of a great neighbouring Power, whose civilisation must be protected.

THE TYRANNY OF FASHION.

THE most interesting feature of the day's proceedings at the meetings of the British Association at Newcastle on Wednesday (Sept. 18th) was a lecture delivered by Mrs. C. Stopes, of London, on the "Psychological, Physiological, and Physical Aspects of Dress." Mrs. Stopes said that through Southern and Northern races' savage and civilized periods the human race in regard to clothes had been swayed by other instincts than those of art and utility. Ambition to excel on the one hand, love of imitation on the other, had created constant evolution. Custom rested the eye, but variety refreshed it; and from the changes, initiated to satisfy these human impulses through the ages, had developed an abstract tyranny, to which every one submitted with a more or less submissive readiness—namely, the tyranny of fashion. We could not eradicate human instincts, but we might guide and elevate them. We should apply reason to fashion so as to evolve a rational dress. She was not going to suggest or discuss the irrationalities of men's clothes. She believed there were some; but it would be like trying to cast out the mote from a brother's eye, while there was a beam in one's own.

CRINOLINES AND DRESS IMPROVERS.

The present faults in women's clothes might be divided into classes: first, the temporarily ridiculous or disadvantageous; second, the permanently injurious. Among the first might be classed all modern forms of crinolines and dress improvers, tied-back skirts, tied-down arms and sleeves over long dresses, over heavy trimmings, and any absurd fashion that impeded the action, freedom, or the development of women, or outraged art. Most of the evils of this class passed with the change of fashion, and yet not always. There were many victims burnt through light dress on extended crinolines.

THE EVILS OF LONG DRESSES.

There had been many killed or injured through long trains. The aim of dressmakers, or whoever ruled the fashion, seemed to be to make women incapable of free motion or prompt action. Except on perfectly smooth, clean ground, a woman could not use her feet save by the aid of her hands. If she went upstairs, or up a hill, she must lift her dress to prevent tripping. If she came down, she must lift her dress to prevent catching behind, or soiling, or tearing, or wearing. If she crossed a muddy roadway she had to take it up all round, if her various other draperies would allow of it. The consequence was that prompt physical action, in case of an emergency, was almost impossible to a woman; and by disuse her powers became impaired. Another consequence of long dresses was uncleanliness, and risk of receiving infection of various kinds from street dust swept up by trailing robes. Reason applied to dress would obviate such accidents. Of the second class, the permanently injurious, she might mention, first, the inequalities and disproportions of clothing. How many a girl went out through the day in tweeds and furs, and shivered at night through a long drive in keen frost, or in draughty passages, in some of the various miseries of full dress. How many colds, consumptions, and other diseases might be traced to these inconsistencies.

HIGH HEELS.

Secondly, there was a sort of a falsification of truth in dress—increasing the stature by the use of high heels. Very few women realized the terrible injury to their health caused by using high heels, which entirely altered the natural pose of the body, strained important internal organs, jarred the delicate spinal cord, and exhausted the brain itself. It was a very different motion from walking on tiptoe, a natural expression of light spirits. No woman who wore high heels had the full use of her life, nor of her brain possibilities. When combined with tight shoes, as they generally were, she established in civilized Europe an imitation of the Chinese feminine foot. Terrible accidents occurred through the use of high heels. High heels were valuable only when they were walking up hill. A patent might be taken out for movable heels, to be screwed on when ascending mountains. But the woman who wore high heels was perpetually walking down hill.

TIGHT LACING.

The third class of faults might be called an artificial diminution of truth, a falsehood voluntary and most injurious. The habit of wearing tight stays was an evil of national importance. It, in a reasonable age, we heard of a Government punishing malefactors by tight lacing, we should cry shame on it for cruelty and demand the cessation of so horrible a punishment. Nature revenged herself for this falsehood. None of the compressed organs could act healthily and freely. When women tried to alter Nature by such rude protest as tight stays they broke high laws, not only of truth, but of hygiene. The breaking of those laws tended to manslaughter or suicide, and certainly prevented the natural development of body and of mind. The question was worthy of consideration, whether women, from any motive, were justified in following fashion to an extent that not only injured their own health, but tended to lower the physique of a whole nation. There was no compensation for this destruction of the physical idea of woman. Tight lacing prevented the natural development of the most beautful outlines in animated nature and substituted for it an inartistic absurdity, fashioned after the modes of wooden Dutch dolls, out of all proportion, and devoid of real grace.

THE DISCUSSION.—A DEFENCE OF CORSETS.

In the discussion which followed, the Mayor of Newcastle said the theory of tight lacing, as a matter of art and as an attraction, was about exploded. Professor Phillipson said great internal harm was caused by the use of corsets. Miss Ray drew attention to the misery infants suffered by the multiplicity of clothes at the beginning of their lives.

Miss Finlay asked if the question was between corsets and no corsets, or between tight corsets and loose corsets, because she thought this made a very great difference. Of course, injury and discomfort were caused by tight lacing; but, speaking from her own experience, she considered that to have no support at all was uncomfortable. There was a tendency to exaggerate the evils of tight lacing.

Miss Lydia Becker said she was an out-and-out defender of the corset, as absolutely necessary alike for the health, comfort, and appearance of a woman, under the present conditions. There was a great difference between the abuse and use of corsets, between tight lacing and that moderate amount of compression of the waist which many found so desirable. A "wasp" waist was distinctly ugly, destroying graceful undulations and beautiful curves. Even the extremest modes of tight lacing were not so injurious as doctors would have them believe. If they were, she really did not see how the ladies of the present day could survive, because unquestionably that fashion was in the ascendant. What were really injurious were long, and heavy, and cumbrous skirts. If fashion would only allow the length of the skirts to be abridged a little, that would be a very great relief.

THE cigar case which the Emperor William has sent to King Humbert is a very handsome one, though, being made of pure gold, it will not be a very convenient thing for his Majesty to carry in his breast pocket or his coat tails. It is ornamented with the portraits, cut in relief, of the donor and donée, and of their mutual friend, Francis Joseph I., and it bears the Hapsburg motto, *Viribus Unitis*.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 8 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

ON Saturday, the 7th ult., the Congress assembled for the last time in Stockholm, writes the *Times* correspondent at Riddarhusch, under the presidency of his Majesty King Oscar II. A certain number of set speeches were delivered by selected speakers. Some were of great interest, others were unwelcome. Dasur Jiwanji Jamshedi Modi, a Parsee of Bombay, in the costume of his people, read an address of 20 minutes on the subject of a "Bird's-eye view of the history of the Parsees," describing the persecutions which they suffered under the Mahomedans, and the happiness of their position under the Empress of India. He spoke in faultless English, with a good accent, and the bearing of an English gentleman. He was followed by H. H. Dhruwa, the delegate of the Guiewar of Baroda, in the dress of his country. He read a poem in Sanskrit in honour of King Oscar in the peculiar strophe of that language, and with a soft and gentle and musical intonation. After him followed Dr. Stolpe, of the museum of Antiquities, of Stockholm, with a paper on the development of ornamentation by the people of Oceania. The walls were hung with remarkable illustrations. After him followed two Africans. One was an Arab of Algeria, of enormous size, in his African costume, who read out a paper in Arabic, in the most hideous tones that can be imagined. Perhaps two or three of the vast assembly may have understood him. The other was an Egyptian from Cairo, who strove to emulate, or even outdo, the Algerian in unmusical and unnatural sounds, perfectly unintelligible. Short communications were made by different members, in regard to some of which discussion was desirable, but by an innovation on past Congresses no discussion was allowed. I may mention one communication, made by Miss Amelia B. Edwards. Owing to her invitation to lecture in the great cities of America, she was absent, but extracts from her paper were read by Dr. R. N. Cust, as far as the limited time allowed. The subject was of paramount interest—the discovery of alphabetical signs on pottery in two ruined villages in the Fayum, the dates of which are assigned to the 12th and 18th dynasties, have led to the conclusion that the Greco-Phœnician alphabet was in use in Egypt at a period antecedent to the date of the Exodus. We may all hold our breath for a time, and wait till this theory settles into conviction. The earliest Greek inscriptions now known are at Thera, in the Archipelago, and on the leg of one of the Colossi at Abu Simbul. The ninth century before Christ may be assumed as the probable date of the Thera inscriptions, but here we are taken *per saltum* to the 15th century before Christ.

The King made a Latin speech at the close of the meeting, and was replied to by Professor Delinan in the same language. This academical colouring of a practical Congress is to be, perhaps, regretted. His Majesty then took a kind and cordial leave of the Congress, and announced that the next meeting would be on the following Monday at Christiania. Previous to this meeting the delegates had met to discuss the question of the place of meeting of the next Congress, but could come to no determination, and the decision was reserved to next week at Christiania. Washington and Constantinople were talked about, but against both objections can be urged. Why not try Geneva, Madrid, Lisbon, or Munich?

Without wishing to detract anything from the praise due to his Majesty the King, and the excellence of the arrangements of the Swedish Committee, it is clear that we are getting into a wrong groove, and those who have attended six or seven congresses understand this fact. There are too many entertainments; too little real work is done; the idea of holding the same congress in two cities—Stockholm and Christiania—is destructive of all organization. The devoting of two whole days out of six to mere set speeches, a good many of which are mere grunts in an unintelligible language, is ruinous. Scholars are assembled to hold council together, and discuss. Again, such congresses are purely private meetings of private persons, and should not be transformed into official assemblies under the severe discipline of an autocratic, though benevolent controller.

A dinner with 466 covers was prepared at the Grand Hotel, and occupied a great many hours. Scholars appear to be tremendous eaters and drinkers, and it was a sight to watch them. The very size of this dinner rendered control impossible. The speeches were not worth recording. One of the most singular phenomena of this congress was that the president, M. D'Ehrenheim, entirely effaced himself, and in the only speech he made, pleaded that he had no knowledge of Oriental subjects. In fact, the whole character of the congress was rather that of a gathering of Orientals, Jews, Turks, Hindoos, Parsees, Javanese, Brazilians, Persians, Arabs, and Egyptians than a *bona fide* discussion of Oriental literature, language, and archæology by skilled European scholars.

At 11 p. m. the whole congress departed *en masse* by a flank movement in a special train to Christiania, in Norway, to open out a fresh series of meetings under a different president, and in my next and final letter their proceedings, which will last till Wednesday the 11th, will be reported.

DEPARTURE OF THE DELEGATE.

With the same forethought and consideration for the comfort of the members which had guided the organizing committee throughout the week, arrangements had been made for those members who might desire to take part in the proceedings in Norway, for their conveyance from Stockholm to Christiania. Two trains, the one to leave at 10-30 p.m., the second 40 minutes later, were to take the members as far as Charlottenberg, where breakfast was to be served on Sunday morning at 8-55 and 9-38 respectively. This wise arrangement had evidently for its object to avoid the usual rush and overcrowding at a not very large station. Owing to an accident to the engine, by which the second train was detained on the road for nearly an hour and a half, the passengers by it did not get their breakfast till noon. But they all took the delay in good part; there was no grumbling, no sign of impatience; everywhere the utmost good-nature prevailed. At last, at half-past 12, the two trains, now combined in one of great length, steamed out of Charlottenberg Station, their passengers being cheered by a large concourse of people. The picturesqueness of the scenery all the way to Christiania, upwards of four hours by rail, excited lively admiration. On the arrival of the train at its destination, the students' choir sang songs of welcome, while the streets leading from the railway station to the principal hotels were crowded with spectators, who had evidently anticipated to see none but Orientals. Thus the European Orientalists came in for a great deal of the curiosity with which our friends from Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Persia, and the East Indies in their several picturesque costumes were gazed at, but the utmost order and good humour prevailed. At the

SOCIAL GATHERING,

in the evening the Norwegian professorial element was largely represented. The first meeting of the second part of the Congress was held in the University building on the morning of the 9th, at 10 a.m., and it was opened by State Councillor Bonnevie, who in the name of the King bade welcome to the foreign guests. Thereupon Dr. Lieblein, Professor of Egyptology, gave an appropriate sketch of the Oriental scholars whom Norway had produced, mentioning Chr. Lassen, the celebrated Bonn Professor of Sanskrit and one of the first decipherers of the arrow-headed characters, his late colleagues Holmboe and Broch, and the Missionary Bishop Schrender among the dead, and Professors Caspari, Bugge, Blix, Scippel, and Frus, as well as the missionaries Skrefsond and Dahle among the living. After the presentation of books to the University library by several of the foreign *savants*, the Parsee priest Jiwanji Jamshedi Modi addressed the meeting on the monotheistic character and tendency of his religion. He was followed by Professor Max Muller, who, after some introductory remarks on the "Sacred Books of the East," discoursed on the influence which the contact with Christianity had exerted on the Hindoo religion, and gave an especially interesting account of the various places under which that influence was traceable in the cases of the late Rajah Rammohan Roy, of Nehemiah Ghore, of the modern reformers Keshab Chander Sen and Protap Chander Mazoomdar, and of the Brahmani Ramabai. Mr. Dhruva, a Brahmin from Baroda, having chanted a hymn from the Rigveda, Professor Deussen, of Berlin, one of the ablest exponents of Hindu philosophy, spoke about the philosophic bearing of that hymn. Among the more important papers read at the sectional meetings on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, the following deserve notice:—Von Mehren, on a mystic treaties entitled "The Bird" by Avicenna; Almqvist, contributions to the lexicography of modern Arabic; Hildebrand, on the Oriental coins found in Sweden. Upwards of 50,000 such coins have been unearthed, mostly in the island of Gotland; they belonged to the period of Abdulmelik, towards the end of the 10th century, and represent the dynasties of the Sassanides, Ommayyades, Abbasides, and Bulgarians of the Wolga. In the Aryan Section J. Burgess read a paper on archæological researches in India, and E. Kuhn formulated a proposition concerning the scientific investigation of the languages of the Indo-Aryan frontier districts. H. H. Dhruwa spoke on the Gujerati language, traces of which, he said, had been found in inscriptions of the early part of the 9th century. G. de Esoff gave a sketch of the study of the Armenian language in Europe. In the African Section a memoir, by Dr. Cust, was read on Mr. Flinders Petrie's discoveries in the Fayum, and one by Mr. Ernesto Schiaparelli on an unedited inscription from the time of Amenophis I. In the Eastern Asiatic section Mr. H. Cordier read extracts from Nocentini's "L'Asia Centrale," and Professor Donner presented, in the name of M. Frus, an ethnographic map of the mixed populations of Northern Norway. The following is a further list of communications made at the various sections :—Professor Hommel on the Sumerian question: Dr. Glaser on the numerous Sabæan inscriptions collected by him; Dr. Jager on Assyrian riddles and proverbs; Professor Sayce on the so-called Cappadocian cuneiform inscriptions; Professor Eeting on the Nabatæan inscriptions found by him in the Sinatic peninsula; Mr. Ball on an inscription on a Babylonian mace-head; Professor Caspari on Hieronymus's translation of the Alexandrian version of the Book of Job; Professor S. Bugge on some points in the etymology of Armenian; Professor Vasconcellos-Abren on the Sanskrit inscription of Cintra; Professor Oldenberg on the oldest form of the Upanishads; Amalimean on Coptic poetry; Amirshanjanz on several Turki dialects; and Dr. Leitner on certain criminal tribes of Central Asia. At the closing session several interesting communications were made, more especially one by Brugsch Bey on ancient Egyptian geography. Many valuable and interesting papers were for want of time laid on the table as read, and will in due course appear in the printed Transactions of the Congress. After all, the social intercourse between the *savants*—many of whom had not perhaps met for years, while others met here for the first time—formed one of the chief attractions and advantages of the Congress, which greatly tended to smooth down differences and to stimulate a kindly spirit.

EXCURSIONS.

The two excursions—the one by steamer to Bygdo on Monday afternoon (16th ult.), and the much longer one by train to the famous waterfalls of Honefos, which took up the greater part of Tuesday—were keenly enjoyed by the guests. Four steamers conveyed the excursionists to the peninsula of Bygdo, where, led by two bands, they proceeded to the brow of the hill on which the Royal *chateau* of Oscars-hall is situated, and from which a lovely view of Christiania and the intervening waters is obtained. A short walk brought us to the site on which the wooden structures representative of ancient Norwegian buildings have been erected by order of the present King. The church formed the subject of an able discourse by Professor Dietrichson, which was listened to with interest by those who had been fortunate enough to find a place in the small building. At 7 p.m. the members of the Congress were entertained to a sumptuous *souper dinatoire* at the Royal domain of Bygdo, State Councillor Holst doing the honours of the host. Later in the evening the celebrated pianists, Herr and Fon Grondahl, assisted by a choir of 30 singers, gave a series of recitals. The pleasures of the return journey to Christania were greatly enhanced by fireworks and displays of Greek fire at various vantage points. The excursion to Honefos, which it was feared at first would be marred by bad weather, was likewise a great success, and everything had been provided by the committee to impart to the *fete* a popular character and add to the enjoyment of the members of the Congress, who did not return to Christania till long after midnight. As no invitation had been received from any foreign Government in reference to the country in which the next Congress is to be held, it was resolved at a special meeting of the delegates and committees that a committee, consisting of Professors Dilmann and Kuenen, Baron von Kremer, and Count Landberg, should be empowered to take this matter in hand, and that each of those four members might co-opt another member for consultation. At the banquet at which the members were entertained by the civic authorities in the Frimurerlogen 430 covers were laid, and bears' flesh was one of the dainties of the *menu*. Those who were bent for Goteborg on their homeward journey—and they were by far the greater number—were conveyed in two trains between 10 and 11 p. m. About 9 on the following morning Trolhatten was reached, where after a sumptuous breakfast, all went in a body to view the famous waterfalls. As a stay of five hours was allowed for this purpose, each had ample time to enjoy the beautiful sights at the best points. It was Queen's weather, and the impression carried away by us from this excursion will be as lasting as our gratitude for the boundless hospitality we have enjoyed. The banquet given to the Congress in the evening by the citizens of Goteborg worthily closed a gathering at which it may be said the scientific part had to accommodate itself to the pleasures, instead of the entertainments being subordinated to the literary meetings. At the same time it must be stated that this eighth International Oriental Congress was favoured above all its predecessors by the right royal splendour with which the ruler of the two countries entertained his guests, by the warm interest which the citizens took in the foreign *savants*, by the care and kindly forethought with which all the arrangements for our comfort had been planned and were carried out, and last (not least) by the grand and lovely natural features of the places which the members visited. Perhaps at future Congresses care will be taken that there be less of empty Oriental parade, by which no paipable literary object can be gained and that great facilities be given for placing without delay within the reach of members an abstract of the proceedings in each section. However, in the face of such boundless hospitality and such personal sacrifices on the part of our hosts, it would be ungracious were wo to take exception to what are after all but small matters of detail.

It may be of interest to add that Mr. W. Heinemann received from the King of Sweden for Messrs. Trubner and Co., whom he represented, the gold medal *literis et artibus*.

A RUSSIAN EXPLORER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Turkistan Gazette* has received from Darwaz a letter from Captain Grombchevski, who, as we know, set out in the spring of the present year towards the orders of Kafiristan. From the letter above referred to the *Novoye Vremaya* takes the following passages:—

"I avail myself of the last opportunity of giving you some tidings of myself to write you a few lines. I started from Marghilan on the 1st (13th) July, but soon came to a standstill for several days on account of the flooded state of the Isfairam river, all the bridges over which had been carried away. After fruitless efforts to make our way through the snow-blocked Trans-Alai range opposite Altin-Mazar we turned back to the Alai plateau, and at length succeeded in getting to Kala-i-Khum by way of Karatigin (as far as Muipak), Lake Yashil-Kul, the Pass of Gardan-i-Kafar, Wakhia, the Gooshan Pass and the hamlet of the same name. From here (Kala-i-Khum) we proposed to move up the Koof river to Lake Shiva, but it turned out that the locality in this neighbourhood was held by a strong Afghan detachment. We shall ascend the Panj river as far as Roshan and Shignan, where Ak-Barsha is hemmed in and whose days are numbered. He lately made, however, a bold sally against the Afghans and seized the towns of Ishkamish and Zebak, but on being pressed by superior forces and by the comparatively well-disciplined Afghan troops, he abandoned the towns which he had taken and again retired towards Shignan after sending the Afghans whom he had taken prisoners to Darwaz, whence they were sent, *via* Kuliab, back to their own country by the Bokharan authorities. In the space of about three days

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WE have in France, writes *La France Militaire*, two distinct armies, the active army and the territorial army. This division of our forces has no *raison d'etre*, but might have disastrous consequences in relation to national defence. In the first place, the two appellations, active army and territorial army, are in antagonism, and tend to establish between the duties of each branch a difference and a distinction which should not exist. On the outbreak of war, and from the day of mobilisation, a certain fusion and interchange of units must take place between each division; portions of the territorial would be sent to fill up the *cadres* of the active, while the latter would give both officers and men to qualify and season the former. This is an open secret. The active army of itself would be, in all probability, insufficient to withstand the first shock of the enemy, who would be certain to burst upon us in considerable masses, and endeavour to break in upon our frontiers the instant war was declared. It is, therefore, a false idea and a great error, to believe that we have two armies because we divide them into two branches. Instead of augmenting our force by such division, we take from our strength, and in proportion to the cohesion between them our power may be estimated. This division, even though of term, will enter into the minds of our soldiers, and there will become a danger. Besides, as Marshal von Moltke has well observed, "No army should be divided into offensive and defensive. The offensive is the best system of defence, and the army which attacks the enemy at the same time defends the native soil." This truism was incontestably apparent in our last campaign in the Vosges. Let us remember that lesson, and not repeat the mistake. Allowing, therefore, that the best way of defending our frontier is to cross it and vigorously attack our foe, it may be necessary that our territorial regiments should fight in the same line, and side by side with those of the active army. Consequently, we hope fervently that the first blow may be struck by our active and territorial regiments fighting together outside, and not within, our frontier. If, unfortunately, we allow ourselves to be surprised or out-manœuvered by our enemy, and if we are compelled to receive the attack upon French soil, will our *active* army remain *inactive* until our territorial forces have chased the foe across the frontier? No, for whatever happens, the two armies—since there are, and, we suppose, must be two—will fight together and not separately, from the beginning to the end of the war. Why, therefore, call one army active and the other army territorial? Why two different appellations when there is but one *rôle*?

From a summary of the reports of the infantry battalions with reference to the new magazine-rifle, the *Army and Navy Gazette* writes, it appears that the rifle stands exposure very well; but in many respects opinions differ as to its merits. The absence, or nearly so, of recoil is generally admitted as a great point gained, and it is considered that much improvement in musketry should result from this. The shooting capacity is found to be good, the increased velocity and low trajectory compensating for difficulties with cross winds. The pistol grip is approved, and it is found that the rifle can be brought well on to the shoulder; but some think the grip with the left hand, as now arranged, is too far forward. The cartridge extraction mechanism is spoken of in a few of the reports as unsatisfactory, the ejector spring being found weak and unreliable, a circumstance which, it is considered, would be serious in action. It is also suggested that the hand-guard is not sufficient protection in long-continued firing, the barrel becoming so heated as to be difficult to hold. The magazine is the subject of considerable comment. Without it the rifle is found easy of manipulation, but with it drilling is pronounced difficult. The provision of a "half-cock" has been suggested, to prevent danger when the magazine is full. The spring inside the magazine has not in all cases been approved, it occasionally getting out of order, and the cartridges jamming when filling the magazine and firing from it. One serious matter dealt with is the delay caused by detaching an exhausted magazine and replacing it with the spare one. Little fault is found with the sighting, and the back-sight arrangement for short distances has been proved to work well. The dial sight, however, through its exposure, is considered by some liable to injury. The bayonet is the object of some adverse remark, it being regarded as too short, either as sword or bayonet, and of little use for cutting or entrenching purposes. The delay in issuing the rifle is due to a desire on the part of the War Office to have faults rectified if possible.

The War Office has notified to the Artillery Volunteer corps throughout the country, that it is desired to form batteries of field-guns, in addition to the thirty-three batteries already formed, and that a considerable number of sixteen-pounder muzzle-loaders are ready for issue. The volunteer brigades are invited to take these with an extra allowance of £100 per annum (to cover the cost of hiring horses, transport, &c.), for each battery of four guns. To earn this amount, the battery must be fully and efficiently horsed at least four times in each year, including the day of inspection. The corps must undertake to provide for the safe custody of the guns, carriages, ammunition, and stores, and for their protection from the weather in buildings certified as fit for the purpose; to keep the whole equipment at all times in readiness for service; to have always not less than three complete detachments for each gun, properly trained in the drills and exercises required; and to only take the guns out for drill purposes in the neighbourhood of the headquarters, or at regimental camps, for practice at the range, or for authorised attendance at reviews and field-days.

So far as clothing is concerned, the infantry soldier has no reason to thank his superiors, thinks the *Naval and Military Argus*. His boots, trousers, and frock are of bad cut and worse quality, the same description for winter and summer, and the colour totally out of place for the work expected of it. His undress cap neither protects him from the heat, cold, nor rain; and his great-coat, as a rule, is too short to reach over the top of his leggings, with the result that the rain from it drips on the trousers and completely saturates them, instead of dripping on the leggings and running off the boots. To crown the whole some one has taken it into his head that a universal white helmet for home and abroad, would be more suitable than the present blue cloth for home, and white for foreign service; and it has already been issued to a number of battalions. What with the straps belonging to the equipment, white havresack, rifle-sling, facings (in most corps, white,) and helmet, Tommy is nearly all pipe-clay, and instead of lightening his work, the powers that be seem determined to increase it. Pipeclay and scarlet have had their day, and we are sure the infantry will hail with delight any rational change.

A military correspondent in the *Republique Francaise* writes as follows:—"Our shells for field artillery, as well as those for our forts and siege guns, are charged with melinite. What melinite is we do not know, and if we knew we should be very careful not to tell. Both the Italians and Germans have sent spies to discover the secret, and to offer money for even the smallest fragment, but they have all been captured. All that can be said is that, according to a treatise published in 1882, melinite is composed of melted picric acid. But in the interval our artillerists have perfected the discovery of M. Turpin. They have made melinite a tractable product. The effects of this explosive were fully demonstrated at some experiments at the Fort of Malmaison in 1886. Melinite is so safe that in three years only one accident has occurred, that at the arsenal of Belfort; on the other hand, a hundred accidents have occurred from gelatine alone in thirty years. There has never been an accident in drawing the charges, nor one from bursting in the gun. As much cannot be said for robnrite, hellofite, or the substances employed by foreign States. What will become of a fortification in face of this redoubtable agent? Some think and say they are doomed; others, like General Brialmont, recommend the use of armoured circular forts. It is said that the shell will glance off these without doing any damage. But experiments at Chalons have shown that turrets enjoy no immunity against a close and continuous fire."

Numbers of officers, says the *Broad Arrow*, have been waiting to retire until they should see what advantages the forthcoming Warrant might give them, and it is unprecedented to introduce a rule taking away existing privileges without giving officers an opportunity of availing themselves of the old regulations. As a matter of fairness and convenience, the new Warrant should not have become operative until, say, the beginning of the new year, and it should be post-dated in its action, at least, to this extent. But this will not be enough. To shut the gate to voluntary retirement at the moment when the flow of promotion has been seriously checked by the reduction of numbers in the higher ranks, is a serious mistake, and Mr. Stanhope had better undo it before mischief is done.

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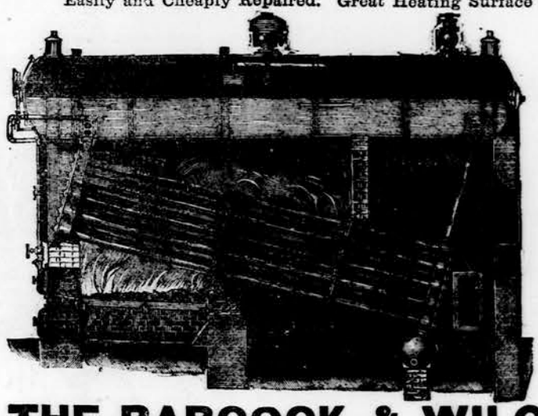

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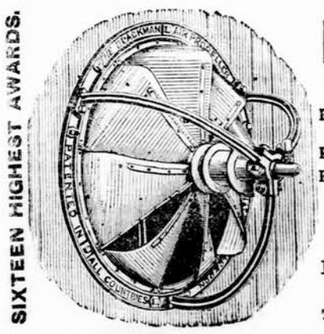

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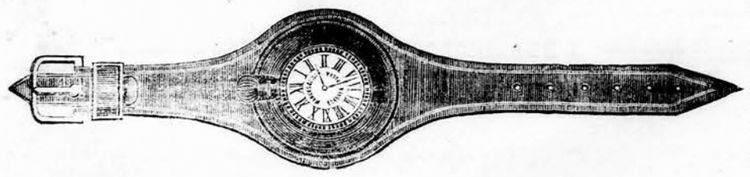

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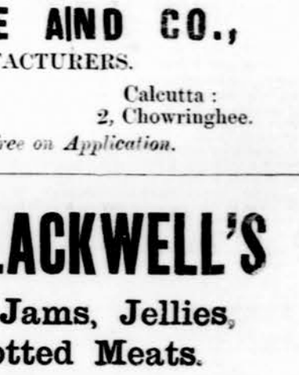

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